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DEATH LIST MOUNTS AS CLASHES IN INDIA CONTINUE UNABATED

Police Fire Upon Crowd at Lucknow—Calcutta Strikers Attacked by Troops

PENALTIES PROCLAIMED

India Traders Warn Government—Chiang Worried as His Men Favor Movement

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, August 28.—During a public anti-British demonstration at Lucknow on August 26, policemen fired on the crowd and caused the death of 17, according to a broadcast from New Delhi.

About 50,000 striking workers of important war industry plants in the suburbs of Calcutta during a parade through the city were also fired upon by policemen and many casualties were caused. A group of students also participated in the strikers' demonstration, and were also fired upon by the British troops, causing deaths.

Meanwhile, strikes are spreading through the entire province of Bengal and public demonstrations by these strikers are always joined by students.

At Patna in Bihar Province, the leaders of the Indian National Congress Party distributed leaflets and exhorted the citizens to join in the non-obedience movement.

Penalties Proclaimed

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—In a desperate attempt to end the riots now prevailing everywhere in India, the Government of Bihar province proclaimed on Friday that those who join riots or commit acts of sabotage would be dealt with istantaneously by the collective punishment of death sentence or heavy fine, according to a Reuter dispatch from Bombay received here today.

The Government further announced, that if a resident in the province neglects his duty either to take proper preventive measures against or to give information on the above crimes, the locality to which he belongs would be punished with fine, adding, that three localities in the Patna district where a grave riot already occurred were actually to be dealt with by the collective penalty.

Government Warned

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The Indian Government today was warned jointly by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Indian Foreign Trade Society that Indian foreign and domestic trade as well as traffic within India will be disrupted if the independence movement is left to take its own course, a New Delhi dispatch reported.

Following a joint emergency meeting, in which a resolution to ask the authorities to open negotiations with the Indian people was adopted, the two organizations today submitted a representation to Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, demanding that the British authorities in India take prompt and appropriate measures to bring the non-obedience movement under control, it was learned.

Chiang Seen Worried

Domei

NANKING, August 28.—Reliable reports from Chungking today indicated that General Chiang Kai-shek has taken several measures calculated to prevent cooperation in India between workers of the Indian independence campaign and Chungking troops stranded in India since the collapse of Burma.

The report was regarded as significant in lending additional credence to recent news of General Chiang's alarm over news of growing sympathy toward the Indian nationalists on the part of the Chungking army which beat a retreat into India following the Japanese occupation of Burma.

It was reported today that General Lo Cho-ying, formerly commander of the Chungking troops in Burma, has been ordered to do his best to pacify his men and to prevent their joining hands with participants in the Indian civil disobedience movement. It also was reported that General Chiang has dispatched a large number of leaflets to the Chinese troops urging them to remain aloof from all phases of

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Clean-Up Progresses in Celebes

Hand-in-hand with their comrades on the seas who are battering down enemy naval resistance with crushing blows, the Navy landing units are continuing strenuous efforts in mopping-up the ever-retreating vanquished enemy remnants on Celebes Island. Shown is a Japanese Force fording a jungle stream in relentless pursuit of the foe. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

2ND SOLOMON FIGHT SHOWS U.S. FRANTIC

American Offensive Seen as Move to Recoup Lost Laurels

YOMIURI SCRIBE COMMENTS

Enemy Attaches S. W. Pacific Route Most Vital—Needs More Planes

The Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Buenos Aires, Mr. Furuta, in an international radiophone conversation with the home office revealed that the second Sea Battle off the Solomons is believed by Americans to be a prelude to further desperate offensive operations by the United States Navy, despite the heavy losses incurred in the above battle. However, the correspondent stressed that even the Americans are convinced of the truthfulness of the Imperial Headquarters announcements and look with distrust on the "reports" issued by their own government.

Mr. Furuta's conversation with the Yomiuri-Hochi follows:

Yomiuri: "What effect did the brilliant war results attained by the Japanese Navy in the second Sea Battle off the Solomons as announced yesterday by the Imperial Headquarters have over there?"

Furuta: "It appears in banner headlines in today's evening editions of the different papers here. From day before yesterday America was already spreading fabricated news regarding the same in its announcement which it says was issued by its Navy Department as well as by the MacArthur Headquarters. As usual, the announcement is taken for granted as being a concocted version by the people of America who seem to put absolute confidence in the announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters. However, it is generally supposed that America assumed the offensive in the first and the second Sea Battles off the Solomons."

Yomiuri: "It may safely be said that it was the first offensive operation ever staged by America since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, so America must be spreading a lot of propaganda about it, isn't that true?"

Propaganda as Usual

Furuta: "Yes, it is. The Government's announcements contain nothing but such propaganda, while all the newspapers are clamorously saying that the offensive warfare staged against Japan by America in the Solomon Sea Battle is but a prelude to what will follow. But it is a miserable fact that this offensive warfare on the part of America was dealt a crushing blow by the Imperial Navy and its air force."

Yomiuri: "In view of America's attempted attack against the Aleutians on August 8, its offensive operation against the Solomons, the recent movements of its fleet, the current belief must be that America

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Axis Said Prepared To Start Offensive Against Alexandria

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—With re-enforcements brought up and battle arrangements in the El Alamein sector completed, Axis forces will probably launch a large-scale offensive against Alexandria shortly, a war correspondent of the British Daily Express reported today. He also stated that the German forces under the command of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Italian troops under Field Marshall Ettore Bastico have completed preparations and are now ready for night operations on the Egyptian deserts.

TREATY OF NANKING NOW RELIC OF PAST

Was Disgrace Not Only to China but Entire East Asia, Says Chou Tsuo-jen

Domei

PEKING, August 28.—As a result of the elimination from East Asia of bases of Anglo-American aggression, the infamous Nanking Treaty, concluded exactly 100 years ago, has become strictly a relic of the past, Chou Tsuo-jen, director of the Education Department of the North China Political Affairs Commission, declared in a statement issued today.

He stated the treaty, now null and void, was a disgrace not only to China, but to the whole of East Asia.

Hirota Raps Nanking Pact

The commemoration day of the infamous Nanking Treaty humiliating not only to China but to the whole of East Asia must be turned hereafter into a memorial of the East Asia New Order construction, declared former Premier Koki Hirota in his article contributed to the Asahi today on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty between China and Britain which put an end to the Opium War.

His article follows:

"Today is the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty, which is humiliating not only to China but all the Asiatic nations. On August 29, 100 years ago, as a result of the defeat in the Opium War, China was forced to affix her signature to the infamous treaty—officially termed as the Kiangning Treaty—aboard the British warship, Cornwall.

"The treaty was the first, followed by a series of unequal treaties forced upon China by Anglo-American Powers as instruments of their invasion of China for a period of one century.

"The Opium War was the clear and blunt indication of the British way of invading China. Fully aware of the evil effect upon the

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FOLKESTONE RAIDED BY GERMAN BOMBERS

War Industries, Harbor Blasted—Leeds, Hull Also Suffer Bombing

SOVIET AIRFIELD BLASTED

6 R.A.F. Planes Lost Over Germany—British Lose 315 Machines in 13 Days

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—In a daring daylight low-level surprise attack yesterday, German light bombers released huge quantities of high explosives and incendiaries on war industry plants and harbor facilities at Folkestone, on the southern coast of England, the High Command announced today.

North and south of an important locomotive works, great explosions were seen to occur following the raid, it was said.

Almost simultaneously, another formation of German bombers attacked Leeds in the Midlands, and fires and explosions were seen to follow the releasing of the bombs and incendiaries, it was said.

East Anglia including Hull on the Humber estuary, also were the objectives of the intense German air raid, the communique said.

All German planes which participated in the daring and effective raids on England, returned safely to their bases.

Airfield Near Moscow Bombed

Carrying out an intense raid against an airfield south of Moscow, formations of German bombers released enormous quantities of high explosives and incendiaries, causing many explosions and fires, the German News Agency learned today from military sources here, reports Domei.

Extensive damage was caused to hangars, grounded 'planes and barracks, it was said.

6 British Planes Downed

In an apparent attempt to terrorize the masses, a formation of British planes last night dropped bombs on residential sections in western, central and northwestern Germany, the German News Agency learned today, according to Domei.

Six of the enemy machines, however, were shot down, it was said.

British Losses Heavy

Between August 14 and 27 German warplanes and anti-aircraft batteries accounted for a total of 315 British machines, the High Command disclosed today, reports Domei.

During this period, 63 German machines failed to return to their bases, it was said.

Saracoglu Visits Anatolia

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 27.—Mr. Sukru Saracoglu recently appointed Premier, today left Ankara for an inspection tour of Anatolia, it was disclosed today.

OUTER DEFENSE LINE DEMOLISHED BY AXIS IN STALINGRAD DRIVE

Entire Volga Section in Flames As Soviets Mobilize for Resistance

2,000,000 MEN ENGAGED

Sweeping German Victories All Along East Front Claimed By High Command

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BUENOS AIRES, August 28.—The outer defense line of Stalingrad has been demolished at several points, while within the city the areas congested with wooden buildings and the districts near the Volga River are in conflagration, according to a radio broadcast from Vichy.

The city can now be clearly seen from the German positions. The entire population of the city has been mobilized for defense, and also because of the insufficiency of troops, the people are being sent to the firing line as citizen-soldiers.

Farms and pine forests between Kalatch and Stalingrad are burning because of the continued dry weather, and the soldiers of both sides are fighting desperately, enveloped in smoke and fire, it is reported from Stockholm. On the battle field are scattered numerous bodies of men and horses.

A Swiss war correspondent reported from a certain front that the total military strength engaged in the Stalingrad battle on both sides is estimated at 2,000,000 with several thousand tanks. He stated that although the German air units are constantly bombing most fiercely the Soviet defense positions, air bombing alone could not completely destroy the Soviet positions because the numerous pill boxes are very skilfully camouflaged, and the Germans are attacking them with flame-throwers and heavy artillery.

Victories Continued

Domei

BERLIN, August 28.—All along the entire Eastern Front, from Lake Ilmen and Leningrad in the north to the Caucasus sector, the Soviet forces have been suffering continued disasters, the High Command announced today.

Strong Soviet infantry and tank attacks against the Volchov bridgehead on the northern front were repulsed, it was said.

The Soviet forces in preparation for this attack, began intense artillery fire against German positions.

This particular attack, it was said, ended only with the Soviets being repulsed after suffering heavy losses.

In air combats, which took place southeast of Lake Ilmen and over Leningrad, 16 Soviet planes were shot down by German fighters while an additional three machines were brought down by German anti-aircraft fire, the announcement said.

More Losses Inflicted

During yesterday's fighting on the Eastern Front, German warplanes and anti-aircraft batteries accounted for 101 Soviet machines.

Further shocking blows were inclifted on the enemy when, in a single sector, 135 Soviet tanks either were captured or destroyed.

Meantime, two large freighters and a tanker were set afire on the Volga River while 35 enemy tanks were destroyed to the south of Lake Ladoga.

To the west of the beseiged city of Stalingrad, German forces are continuing to advance against stubborn enemy resistance, the communique stated.

German mountaineer troops operating in the Caucasus mountains, forced passage through passes and annihilated resisting Soviet forces.

Along the Don River front, German and Italian forces repulsed enemy attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The Luftwaffe, meantime, continued to support land troops by carrying out unceasing raids against Stalingrad, it was said.

Planes Repulsed

Domei

ROME, August 28.—On the Egyptian Front yesterday Italian forces repulsed and inflicted heavy losses on British scouting patrols, the High Command announced today.

Five enemy planes were shot down over the Egyptian Front by Axis machines and anti-aircraft fire, it was said.

Allies Making Desperate Efforts To Woo Western Asiatic Countries

Axis Blitzkrieg Into S. Caucasus and Pending Offensive in Africa Worry U.S., Britain—Turkey Courted by Both Sides

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 28.—While a greater part of world attention is being focussed on the fierce German-Soviet clashes around Stalingrad, reports from neutral countries stress that a closer watch is being directed toward the situation in Western Asia by the Anglo-American nations since the current circumstances in the Caucasus and North Africa are of grave concern to the affected countries.

In the Caucasus, the latest reports reveal that the Reich onslaughts are now driving a wedge into mountain ranges in both the central and western Caucasus, following three paths. The victorious Germans, pushing through these mountains are reported as threatening to advance into the heart of the South Caucasus.

This means that Iran and Iraq are daily in danger of being penetrated by the Reich forces. Then, there is reliable report just received from Italy disclosing that the preparatory activities for the German offensive in North Africa have remarkably increased in the past 24 hours.

Under these circumstances, the Anglo-American camp is very busy making all possible preparations to stem the feared onrush of the Axis forces. The preparations are reportedly going on both strategically and politically.

The fact that Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson was recently appointed commander-in-chief of a new independent British garrison for Iran and Iraq may be regarded as one of the most prominent examples of the strategical measures adopted by Britain in Western Asia. The same garrison, it is understood, had been under the command of the commander-in-chief of the British West Asia Army at Cairo or under General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in India.

Then again, the same newly detached British garrison had thus far been receiving its war supplies via Cairo or Red Sea. By the present change of its status, the garrison will get its supplies via the Persian Gulf. Thus, it is expected by England that the German penetration into the South Caucasus and the German-Italian combined drive in Egypt will be checked by the British land, air and sea forces in Western Asia and that General Wilson's army will be specially pitted against the Germans in the Caucasus.

The United States is said, in this connection, to have forwarded 110,000 tons of strategic goods including tanks to Basra to aid the Wilson garrison. Reports from Bagdad reveal that the native forces in Iran and Iraq have already been detailed to their defense lines along the border regions. Meanwhile, 50,000 American troops equipped with a good amount of war supplies have arrived in the Egyptian sector to assist the defenders in their war effort, it is also reported.

As to the political activities in the Anglo-Saxon camp regarding their effort to keep West Asia in their hands, the following have been

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SIMPLICITY REFORM DECIDED BY CABINET

Schools, Reformatories, Local Administrations to Be Affected From October 1

In line with the policy for simplified administration adopted recently, the Cabinet, at its regular meeting on Friday, approved three simplification methods which will be enforced from October 1 affecting municipalities, schools and others, reports Domei.

The measures adopted are:

1. Simplification of the administrative policies for the public schools, kindergartens and libraries, and attendant improvement in the treatment of their personnel.
2. Simplification of the administrative policies for juvenile reform schools operated by prefectures.
3. Simplification of city, town and village administrative policies, and attendant improvement in the treatment of their personnel.

The Cabinet is expected to approve the revised regulations for the institutions affected and submit them to the Privy Council for approval.

Improved treatment to be accorded to the personnel of public schools will be similar to that accorded to Government officials in general.

Although it is provided that in principle, the expenses required for improvement in treatment should be defrayed from reduced budgets, resulting from simplification, the Government has adopted a policy of appropriating special funds for the purpose inasmuch as there is little room for reducing the personnel of public schools and juvenile reform schools.

FARM EXPERTS HOLD MEET

Manchou, Japan, Eager to Cooperate With South

Domei

HSINKING, August 28.—The fourth general meeting of the Administration Inquiry Committee convened here this morning at the State Council Assembly Hall when, among matters discussed, the question of correlating agriculture in Japan and Manchoukuo with the rest of Greater East Asia received the special attention of the delegates.

More than 100 Japanese and Manchoukuoan agricultural experts attended the conference, which is significant because this year marks the first year of Manchoukuo's second five-year industrial program with agricultural development as its chief aim.

CAPITAL WILL MARK QUAKE ANNIVERSARY

Various Programs Including Air Defense Activities Fixed for September 1

In commemoration of the Great Earthquake that broke out at 11:58 a.m. on September 1, 1923, the Tokyo Municipality will sponsor various functions, including a memorial service, exhibition and lecture-meetings, next Tuesday.

Under the tentative plans; Buddhist and Shinto memorial services will be held at 9 a.m. the same day at the Earthquake Memorial Hall in Honjo-ku. The function will be attended by former mayors of Tokyo, General Nao Kishimoto, present mayor, representatives of the bereaved members who lost some of their family members in the earthquake and State Ministers, including Premier General Hideki Tojo.

After the service Mayor Kishimoto will strike the bell at the Memorial Hall at 11:58 a.m. sharp.

The Municipality will open an Air Defense Enquiry Office at the Earthquake Memorial Hall for one week from September 1, and also hold an Air Defense and Fire Defense Material Exhibition at the Fukko Kinenkan (Revival Memorial Hall) during the same period.

For five days commencing September 1, an air defense display will be held at the Honjo Koto Kokumin Gakko in Honjo-ku. At the Ryogoku Public Hall, a cinema show to spread the air defense consciousness will be held at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on September 1. A lecture meeting will be held at the same public hall at 6 p.m. the same day.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioten, a member of the House of Representatives, Madam Waka Yamada, a noted social worker, and others will give lectures in commemoration of the Earthquake at 1:30 p.m. the same day at the Kyoritsu Auditorium at Kanda.

At the Municipal Auditorium in the Hibiya Park, a lecture meeting to bolster the air defense consciousness of the citizens will be held at 6 p.m. on September 1, with the support of the Tokyo Prefectural Government, the Tokyo Municipality, the Metropolitan Police Board, the Air Defense Association, the I.R.A.A., the Board of Information and other organizations.

For the benefit of the citizens who want to visit the shrines and temples on the same day to pray for the peaceful repose of the victims of the Earthquake Disaster, the Electricity Bureau of the Municipality will run extra tram-cars and buses.

STATEMENT IS GIVEN ON SPECIAL MISSION TO CHINA BY NANKING

Foreign Ministry, Publicity Department Issue Joint Announcement

CLOSER RELATIONSHIP SEEN

Three Special Envoys Pledge Determination to Succeed In Mission

Domei

NANKING, August 28.—The Foreign Ministry and the Publicity Department of the National Government of Nanking at 4 p.m. today issued a joint statement regarding the Japanese Government's dispatch of an official mission to Nanking headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Japanese Premier.

The following is the text of the joint statement:

"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, in the capacity of the Chief Executive of China as well as the President of the Executive Yuan, visited Japan some time ago. Quite recently, the National Government of China dispatched Foreign Minister Chou Min-yi as Special Envoy to Japan to convoy to the Japanese Government the firm resolution and determination of the National Government to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"From the standpoint of further strengthening cooperation between Japan and China, the Japanese Government now has decided to dispatch special envoys to China.

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China, in the firm belief and conviction of restoring China and safeguarding East Asia, issued a statement expressing its willingness to cooperate with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia by sharing happiness as well as hardships with Japan, thereby holding itself jointly responsible for the construction of the New Order in East Asia.

"In those few months, various preparations have been in smooth progress with this aim in view.

"The National Government of China is highly grateful for the extension of the whole-hearted cooperation and sincere assistance by Japan for the strengthening and development of the National Government as revealed by the present dispatch to China as special envoys, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister and Ryutaro Nagai, former Communication and Overseas Affairs Minister.

"The National Government of China heartily welcomes the present visit of the Japanese special envoys as contributing to the further promotion of friendly relations between the two countries."

Express Determination

The three special envoys to China, former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Communications and Overseas Affairs Minister Ryutaro Nagai expressed their firm determination to successfully execute the grave mission imposed upon them, in the course of a press interview held Friday evening at their respective residences.

A stranger in China but an eminent scholar of Chinese classic, especially of Confucianism, Baron Hiranuma stressed that morality should be the basic principle for the creation of the New Order of the world. Mr. Nagai, who is well acquainted with some of the prominent leaders of the Nanking Government, stated that he was looking forward to seeing his old friends to talk frankly with them over the problems concerning Sino-Japanese relations.

Mr. Arita, who is responsible for the signing of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, said that his joy would be boundless when he sees the sound development of the Nanking Government with his own eyes.

Baron Hiranuma, at his residence at Nishi Okubo, declared; "For the creation of the New Order in Asia, Japan, China and Manchoukuo must be united closer. For this purpose, the National Government in Nanking should be strengthened by the support of Japan."

He stressed the necessity of a moral sense in politics and diplomacy and declared that, without

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OPIUM RESPONSIBLE FOR MANCHOU CRIME

Deadly Drug, However, Being Gradually Eradicated, Says Baba

Almost all crimes committed in Manchoukuo are by opium addicts who are hard up, said Shachi Baba, who is an authority on the opium question, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported yesterday, according to Domei.

"Shortly after the establishment of the Manchoukuoan Empire," Mr. Baba states, "dead bodies of opium addicts were found on the main streets of Hsinking at frequent intervals, but now the Manchoukuoan capital is no more haunted by them.

"At rare intervals, however, we come across corpses of opium-eaters in rural districts. Efforts, however, have been made to make Manchoukuo a state free from opium-smokers.

"Two years ago, there lived at San-ma-lu, Hsinking, a family called Chang consisting of four members. By smoking opium, the family squandered a pretty big fortune in a short space of time.

Led Miserable Life

"In the depths of poverty, the family had to lead a miserable life in a dimly lighted room. At frequent intervals, all of them had to be injected with heroin. After leading a wretched life in this way, they had to breathe their last in the street

"When Chang Hsueh-liang was active in Manchuria, opium-eating was encouraged surreptitiously to raise funds of various kinds. The number of opium addicts then exceeded several millions.

"Since the establishment of Manchoukuo, opium smoking has been tabooed. Enforcing a registration system, the authorities are desperately trying to extirpate opium addicts.

"In parallel with the British invasion of East Asia, opium played an important role. In Malaya and India, opium exerted a baneful influence on society. In India, profits from the sale of opium have been considered as a source of revenue.

"The time has come at last when Japan is able to put a stop to the atrocious British invasion of East Asia."

Death List Mounts As Clashes in India Continue Unabated

(Continued From Page 1)

the current Anglo-Indian strife.

Reports indicated that the Chinese troops have come notably to demonstrate their sympathy toward the Indian patriots since the widespread arrests of members of the Indian National Congress by the British authorities in India.

Overtures Made to Jinnah

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 28.—Sheik Sali Hussain, vice-president of the Punjab Moslem League, urged Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, to confer with Mahatma Gandhi, in order to overcome the present political obstacles to Indian independence.

Of course, this view is nothing new, as already to the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League, a similar opinion was submitted. However, it is significant because it indicates a tendency of the Moslem League to attempt to execute in some concrete forms the opinion already declared by the Working Committee.

That is to say, the All-India Moslem League is now attempting to reach a favorable compromise for establishing a national Government, by courting the favor of the British Government in order to secure the British support and to come to agreement with the Indian National Congress Party, while the latter is oppressed by the British authorities. But as the present attitude of the Congress Party is so firm, there is no opportunity for the Moslem League to approach the party. Thus, the Moslem League is now watching the development in hopes of finding a favorable opportunity.

OPENING CEREMONY HELD FOR SAILING COMPETITION

Annual Sports Meet in Honor Of Emperor Meiji Begins At Yokohama

The opening ceremony of the regatta events of the annual sports tournament, in honor of the Emperor Meiji was held yesterday morning at the Yokohama Aquatic Training Hall, with the attendance of approximately 800 officials and participants of the tournament.

Following the opening ceremony, despite the rough seas, the first event, a series of sailing contests, started from 1 p.m. the same day.

Press Comments

Saturday, August 29

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Dispatch of Japanese Envoys to China

ASAHI—Today Is an Anniversary of Rising Asia

NICHI NICHI—100th Anniversary of Nanking Treaty and Greater East Asia

Dispatch of Japanese Envoy to China

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Japanese Government has decided to send to Nanking Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Minister of Communications and Overseas Affairs Ryutaro Nagai as Special Envoys of Japan to return the courtesy paid by President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government by personally coming over to our country in June last year and for the friendship shown by the National Government in sending to Japan Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister, in May this year, to give assurance to Japan about the cooperation of the Nanking Government in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Japan and China promised to share the same destiny in conformity with the Basic Pact concluded between the two countries in autumn in the year before last. Accordingly, on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, China, acting jointly with Manchoukuo, immediately declared war on Britain and the United States, and are displaying their total power in the prosecution of this great war.

On the recent occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the seat of the Government to Nanking, President Wang Ching-wei stated that without Japan there would not be China and further that without ultimate victory of Japan, there would be a permanent slavery of East Asia. Thus emphasizing the great significance of the War of Greater East Asia before the eyes of his own nationals, he declared that the Chungking regime which is forgetful of this fact and which is acting as the cat's-paw for Britain and the United States should be considered the common enemy of the whole races of East Asia, thereby indicating President Wang's fervent spirit for the welfare of East Asia.

This single declaration itself may be said to have clarified the full character of the National Government. Now the War of Greater East Asia has been registering a record of successive victories on the part of Japan and the Anglo-American Powers who have sucked the blood of China for 100 years since the Opium War and schemed the capture of East Asia have been completely driven out of our domain. China has got rid of the Nanking Treaty, which she had concluded with tears, and a page of new history for the construction of a new East Asia is beginning before our eyes. China who welcomes our Special Envoys at such a time must be filled with emotions.

The National Government has spent three years already since its return to Nanking and its foundations have been firmly laid, but there are more than two or three problems awaiting solution between Japan and China. Though not knowing the concrete contents of the program of our Special Envoys, we sincerely hope that the present opportunity will be taken advantage of for strengthening the cooperation between the two countries.

Today Is an Anniversary of Rising Asia

ASAHI—Already a century has gone by since the Opium War, which was nothing but an attack on China by British imperialism with its greedy, bloodshot eyes and sharp, predacious talons. Today is the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Nanking Treaty by the Tsing Government kowtowing before the victorious British and compelled to accept British terms. When we remember that the history of Asiatic subjugation began on this day just 100 years ago, we cannot but feel the blood boiling in our veins over the things that have been done to the races of East Asia, one of which we are. The emotion grows all the more intense in realizing the fact that we greet the anniversary amid the War of Greater East Asia in which we have cast out this part of the world all the evil that stands for Anglo-American domination.

Pages of world history are replete with instances of Anglo-Saxon vampirism, sucking of the blood of other races and gnawing of their bones by particularly cruel and atrocious means. The Opium War is a typical example, laying glaringly bare the aggressive nature of British imperialism. Since opium was destroying the health and undermining the morals of the Chinese people, the Tsing Government prohibited by law the sale or smoking of opium. By publicly smuggling in this pernicious drug the British made enormous profits. As soon as they clashed with the Chinese authorities as certainly they were bound to do, they resorted to war, as if they had been waiting for some such pretext, and taking advantage of the traditional defects of the Tsing Dynasty at once achieved the goal toward which they had been working.

For 100 years since that time, the tyranny over, and exploitation of, the Chinese people by the British who had reduced China to a semi-colonial state knew no bounds. Politically and economically, the British have held China in an iron grip.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the bases of British imperialistic operations were smashed one after another by the dauntless onslaught of our armed forces. British imperialism, together with America, has now been completely swept out of East Asia.

In view of these circumstances, what a glaring inconsistency that the Chungking Government which is professing to emancipate the race should persist in depending on Britain and her allies which have been sucking the life-blood of that very race! It is, in fact, an ignorant rebellion against the facts of history. This is the time for Chungking to awaken from its long evil dream and to adopt a right view of the world.

On this most opportune of moments for the races of East Asia to rise and fight for a glorious future, we pledge strengthened cooperation with the National Government at Nanking and at the same time cannot help rebuking Chungking for its blundering policy.

100th Anniversary of Nanking Treaty and Greater East Asia

NICHI NICHI—It was on August 29, 1842, that a 13-article treaty was signed aboard the British flagship Cornwall in order to end the Opium War, which is known to be the most inhuman war in the history of mankind. Under Chiang Kai-shek, just 100 years since that event, China, with its splendid civilization of 4,000 years, has completely been reduced to the state of an appendage to Britain. The Opium War paved the way for this.

Japan at that time did not regard the Opium War as merely a "fire on the other side of the water." The more intelligent of Japanese leaders were deeply concerned over the unmistakable sign of imperialistic advance that Britain had made to our western neighbor and not a few expressed indignation over the unscrupulous methods of the British.

The British themselves naturally do not relish the name of Opium War and would explain that it was not a war for the sake of selling opium but a war to secure equal rights on Chinese soil. But how explain the fact that the dispute centered on the sale of opium and the conception of the British in regard to opium? Warren Hastings, the first Viceroy of India, in an official document said: "Opium is not a necessity of daily life but a harmful luxury. Its use should not be permitted except for the purpose of trade. It is advisable for the Indian Government most carefully to restrict the use of this article for home consumption."

Since it is a poison, its use by Indians must be restricted but it may be sold without limit to the Chinese. It was because of such a policy as this that the British would give no heed to the efforts of the Chinese Government to prohibit the opium traffic or to persuade British merchants to forego the pernicious trade. On the contrary, they enforced the smuggling by resorting to the use of warships. Unable to endure it any longer, the Tsing Government ordered the confiscation of the opium supplies in the hands of British merchants. The British opened artillery fire on the Chinese over this lawful and legitimate action. But what could the antiquated Chinese Army do against the powerful British? The Nanking Treaty was the consequence of defeat.

China was broken for its attempt to break away from the opium habit and was forced to pay $6,000,000 for its pains, the price of the opium it confiscated. It was also compelled to yield up Hongkong and open the ports of Canton, Shanghai and others. The British were now free to sell opium to the Chinese. The tottering Tsing Dynasty could not hope to oppose mighty Albion.

It seemed that the Revolution of 1911 might restore China to its former independence. Dr. Sun Yat-sen regretted that China was not even a colony of the British, only an appendage of a colony, and incited his people to cast off the British yoke. But he died without seeing the fulfilment of his Three Principles of the People. Then Chiang Kai-shek stepped in and sold his country to Britain and the United States.

East Asia, thus, was brought face to face with the greatest crisis in its history. Was this vast stretch of continent to be given over to predatory Britain and the United States? No. The Japanese Empire, which in the past had drawn the sword more than once in the cause of East Asia security, declared a crusade against Anglo-American imperialism, this time to wipe it off the face of Asia. The threats and challenge that they threw at Japan compelled her to undertake the task of restoring Asia to the Asiatics.

There is something significant in the fact that we should now be greeting the hundredth anniversary of the Nanking Treaty, which marked the beginning of the decline of East Asia, in the fifth year of our fight for the restoration of East Asia. In recalling the thorny path that the peoples of East Asia have traveled in the last 100 years, we are struck by a great wonder at the splendid future now open to us. We are confident that true patriots of China have the same feeling.

CHIANG TO REBUILD DEPLETED AIR UNITS

Urges U.S.-British Delegates For More Planes to Combat Japanese

Domei

NANKING, August 28.—Seriously alarmed over the destruction of a large portion of the United States air force in China as a result of repeated raids carried out by Japanese aircraft recently on Kweilin and Hengyang, Chungking authorities, together with representatives of the United States and Britain are now frantic in their efforts to reconstruct the Allied air force in China, it is reliably learned here today.

Since the recent arrival in China from India of a new commander of the United States air force, the Chungking Aviation Committee has been holding frequent conferences with American and British air representatives in an attempt to establish another air force to cope with the present situation.

Meanwhile, the National Military Council on August 24 ordered Li Tsi-shen, chairman of its branch at Kweilin, and General Hsueh Yueh, Commander-in-Chief of the Ninth War Zone, to repair hastily airfields that were damaged by Japanese warplanes and construct eight new air bases in Kwangsi and Hunan provinces within a month.

According to reports current among Chungking political circles, an agreement has been reached between T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, Hsiung Shih-hui, Chungking military envoy, and United States authorities for the dispatch of more planes to Chungking.

Treaty of Nanking Now Relic of Past

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese masses and in complete defiance of the Chinese Government's opium-smoking prohibition law, the British government aided shamelessly the British traders, who smuggled the narcotic into China.

Britain Encouraged Smuggling

"The British Government not only encouraged opium smuggling but found a pretext of declaring war upon China when Lang Tse-hsu performed his duty of confiscating 20,000 cases of opium in Canton, to make China give in with the armed force.

"In other words, Britain satisfied its imperialistic ambition at the sacrifice of the Chinese masses, just as it tried to carry out the economic warfare against this country in the past five years of the China Affair at the sacrifice of China.

"Under these circumstances, Japan plunged into the War of Greater East Asia against the United States and Britain to settle the China Affair fundamentally. Within two months of the current war, the American and British bases of exploitation and invasion in East Asia were restored by Japan and as a result, Japan is now in an undefeatable position.

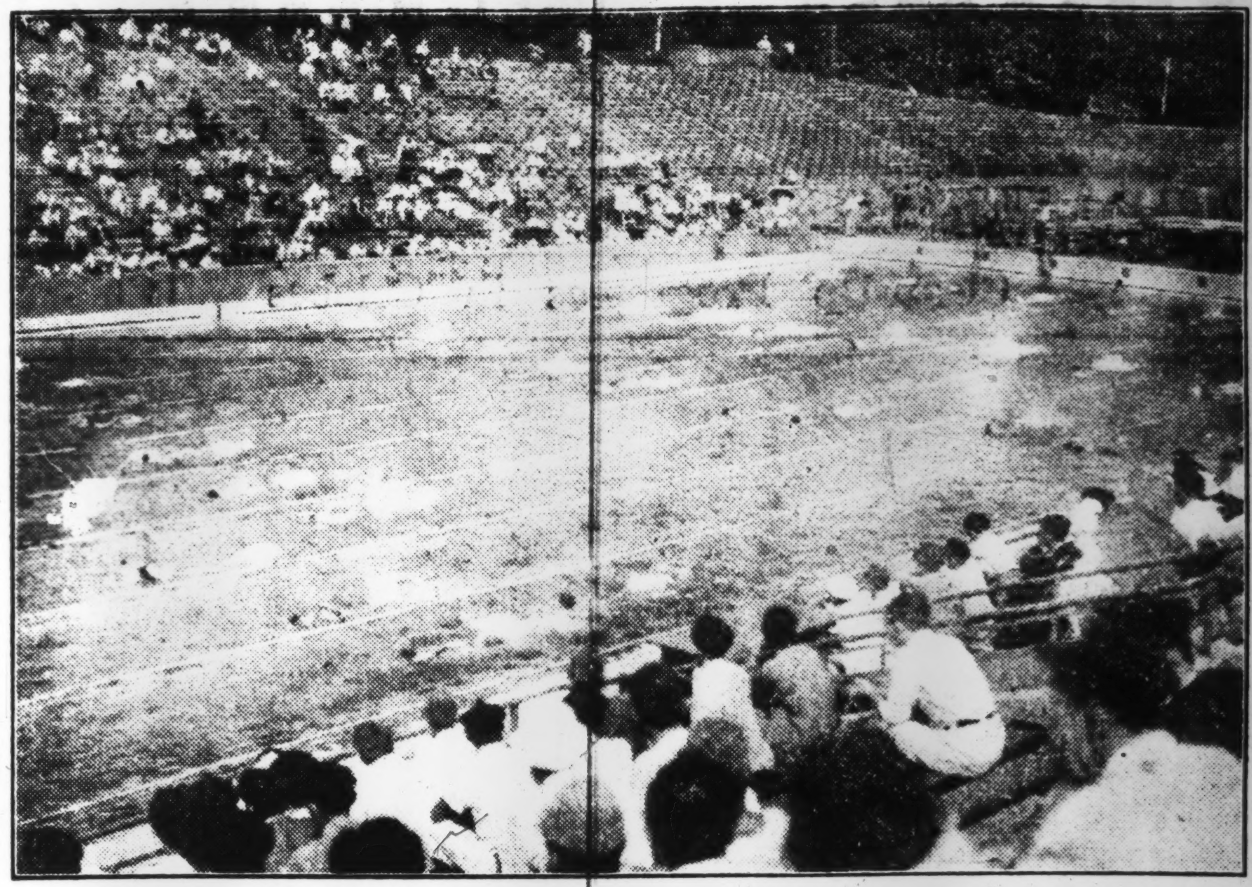
"The eradication of Anglo-American influence out of East Asia paves the way for the real cooperation of Japan and China and enabling all the Asiatic nations to build a new order based upon morality.

"It is needless to say that the ultimate object of the War of Greater East Asia consists in the realization of the spirit of 'Hakko Ichiu all over East Asia.

"For the accomplishment of the sacred object, it is the first requisite to eradicate out of East Asia Anglo-American influence as well as democratic ideas, and Japan is prosecuting the war for this purpose with satisfactory results.

"The Nanking Treaty was a treaty humiliating not only to China but to the whole of East Asia. But the War of Greater East Asia is being waged for the construction of a New Order in East Asia and all the Asiatic nations are required to cooperate with Japan to turn the commemoration day of the infamous Nanking Treaty into a memorial of the East Asia New Order construction."

13th Meiji Shrine Pool Events Start



With 1,600 delegates, representing prefectures throughout Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Japanese subjects from North China, participating, the three-day summer games of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet got under way Friday at the Meiji Shrine swimming pool and the Yokohama marine training grounds.

Following the opening ceremony at the Meiji Shrine swimming pool, 1,000 natators from secondary schools, young men and women's youth corps and instructors of primary schools swang into the preliminaries of the various swimming events.

In the only finals of the swimming events, the young men's corp from Hyogo Prefecture, triumphed in the 800-meter relay race in 10 minutes 25 seconds. The 200-meter young men's corps underwater hauling race was copped by the team from Shiga Prefecture.

The swimming events were brought to a close with aquatic exhibitions and Nippon-style swimming.

Meanwhile at the Marine training grounds off Yokohama, the marine sports competition was opened at 1 p.m. Following mass drill, preliminaries in yachting, sailing and rowing were held.

2nd Solomon Fight Shows U.S. Frantic

(Continued From Page 1)

is plotting some sort of offensive warfare against Japan, isn't that so?"

Furuta: "Yes, such a belief does prevail. The assertion made by the different papers in America that the offensive operations carried out by the United States against Japan off the Solomons are but a prelude to what will follow cannot be said to be groundless. The offensive operation was no doubt carried out by the American naval and air forces under Rear-Admiral Ghormley, Commander-in-Chief of the South Pacific combined fleet which has its headquarters in New Zealand and which is under the direct command of Commander-in-Chief Chester Nimitz of the American Pacific fleet, together with General MacArthur's air force. This is proof that America is exerting every effort toward carrying out an offensive operation against Japan. Particularly, the amount of effort America is putting into its offensive may be shown by the fact that the results of the first Sea Battle off the Solomons were announced under the name of Commander-in-Chief Admiral Joseph E. King of the United States fleet."

Yomiuri: "What is the motive for America's making such frantic efforts toward launching an offensive against Japan? Is it a political gesture, as some people believe it is?"

Japan on 2nd List

Furuta: "At the beginning of the current War of Greater East Asia, America's attitude was to attach pre-eminent importance to dealing a smashing blow to Germany by cooperating with Britain. Its policy was to deal a smashing blow to Germany first, so that they would have nothing to worry about, and then concentrate their combined forces against Japan to crush it. Therefore the Atlantic Ocean was called the Front Entrance to the War, while the Pacific Ocean was named the Back Entrance of the War. However, confronted with the unexpectedly daring and fierce attack by Japan, America in no time began to be uneasy and restless. America has found out that the Pacific Ocean is not only the back entrance to the War but the War itself has been carried to the very doorsteps of the same, and therefore the United States is nervous now and does not know what to do about it. The people of America have been brought face to face with the grim realities of the war and are today resenting the Government's makeshift policy and the successive setbacks the American navy and army are suffering at the hands of the Imperial Navy and Army. To cite an example, the Daily Mail is quoted as having said the following: 'The people of America today are tired of seeing the war on the screen or hearing about juggled victories. What they really want is not a successive holding of conferences or announcing of statements, or deceptive honeyed words and radio broadcasting about America's great victories, but real action. They have waited eight months already since the current War of Greater East Asia started, so what they want by this time is some brilliant action on the part of America.' Without doubt, words such as these uttered by the people of America will have a gripping effect on the Government as well as on the navy and army. Besides, with the election about to be held in November, the influence held by the Isolationists party cannot be made slight of. President Roosevelt must accomplish something phenomenal at this time to curry favor with the nationals of America."

Yomiuri: "Now, let's hear something about America's strategy."

Furuta: "America today seems to be attaching the greatest importance to the South-Western Pacific route. Not only has this route a defensive significance for the maintenance of the route linking America and Australia, but it is also indispensable geographically for carrying on America's guerrilla warfare against Japan, for some even go so far as to say that the war in the South-Western Pacific is the key to the Japanese-American War.

Yomiuri: "How about the Central Pacific?"

Must Take Defensive

Furuta: "The route in the Central Pacific, where the American naval and air forces are stationed, with Hawaii as their base, under the direct command of Admiral Chester Nimitz has been forced to the background since the Midway Sea Battle took place sometime ago. But according to what military commentators say, the forces there are still obliged to assume defensive warfare against Japan. Under the circumstances, America must keep resorting to its guerrilla warfare in this area, inasmuch as Japan maintains a geographical advantage over them, not to speak of the heavy losses suffered by the American navy since the current war broke out. It is not without reason to observe that America today must be fully occupied with defending Hawaii, so-called heart of its navy.

Yomiuri: "How about America's war strategy? Has it any epoch making innovation?"

Furuta: "What seems remarkably characteristic of America's strategical operation is that America seems to be attaching the greatest importance to and relying on its air force. When its Lexington was sunk by the Imperial Naval Air Force, its captain, Rear Admiral Sharman, is said to have confessed that 'All defense is vulnerable before a death-defying aerial raid.' Today these words uttered by the captain of the Lexington are taken and respected as being a maxim by the American military commentators. This being the case, America today is copying Japan in its war strategy and is recalling the words uttered by Brigadier-General Mitchell, an air force commentator, who went to such extremes as to say that the 'army and navy without an air force should be relegated to a museum.' Thus this is but an illustration of the importance America today is attaching to its air force."

Yomiuri: "It is known that Japan has badly damaged a new large-sized American aircraft carrier in the second Sea Battle of Solomons, and taking this into consideration, it can be readily actually attaching great importance to its air force and is directing its unswerving efforts toward building aircraft carriers and airplanes, isn't it?"

Increasing Airmen

Furuta: "America is today trying to calm down the resentful masses by telling them that arms can be manufactured and made ready, but in reality it is confronted with considerable difficulties due to the keen shortage of materials and labor. But it can be readily seen that America is struggling to overcome these difficulties. It is furthering its program for constructing aircraft carriers and large-sized airplanes, and is directing its efforts toward increasing the number of sailors and airmen."

Yomiuri: "It is a mistake to think that the Japanese will be frightened at seeing the huge budget compiled by America for meeting its war expenditures and its large-scale war production. The morale of the Japanese can by no means be affected by such a thing. What concerns us is that how will America be able to send such arms or ordnance to the front lines and how it will be able to utilize them. If they are not utilized, they are nothing more than a pile of scrap iron."

Furuta: "At present, whatever arms America is producing are being destroyed by Japan and, under such conditions, its offensive is destined to fail in the long run. However, the current war is going to be a protracted one and therefore the enemy should not be made slight of.

Allies Making Efforts To Woo W. Asia States

(Continued From Page 1)

gathered from available reports:

(1) Iran is now under combined Anglo-Soviet domination, which forced that country to declare war upon Germany.

(2) Anglo-American design is proceeding to entice Turkey away from Germany through promises that Britain and America will respectively aid Turkey in economic lines. An American economic mission lately arrived at Ankara with the object to conclude a Turko-American economic agreement, while Britain has started negotiations to make a similar understanding through a large British commercial firm.

(3) Britain and Soviet Russia were recently reported to have made joint representations to Turkey asking for the latter to detain the Soviet Black Sea Fleet in Aegean Sea, and not in the Sea of Marmora, as was proposed by Turkey. The representation it is feared will not be listened to by Turkey in view of the reported German request that the same fleet should not be allowed to pass the Dardanelles.

To Show Air Pilot Life

For the benefit of future air pilots, the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association is planning to hold an air exhibition at the Matsuya Department Store, Ginza, under the auspices of the Board of Information, reports Domei. It will last for nine days from September 12. Diagrams and pictures illustrating the daily life of the air pilots now studying at various aviation schools will be put on show.

Moyne to Assist Casey

Domei

LISBON, August 28.—The British Government today announced that Lord Moyne, former Secretary of State for Colonies, has been appointed to assist Sir Richard G. Casey, Deputy Minister of State in the Middle East, according to a London dispatch received here.

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Statement Is Given On Special Mission To China by Nanking

(Continued from Page 1)

morality the salvation of mankind and world peace could not be realized.

"I have never been to China," said Baron Hiranuma, "though I once stopped at Shanghai on my way to Europe. However, I had several conversations with President Wang Ching-wei, when he visited Japan. Though old, I am now in the best of health."

Studied Chinese Classics

Baron Hiranuma is a close student of Chinese classics. He has studied Chinese philosophy from boyhood and his library comprises over 200,000 books on Chinese classics.

Meanwhile, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita had the following to say when interviewed by the Nichi Nichi at his villa near Lake Yamanaka Friday evening:

"Seven years have elapsed since I last visited China. I first met President Wang Ching-wei around 1925 when I was the counselor at the Japanese Embassy in Peking. In my first interview with Mr. Wang, I knew that he was a man on whom I could place utmost reliance.

"Because I held the post of the Foreign Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet and the Yonai Cabinet, I have had close relationships with President Wang's Government. It is my greatest joy to have the opportunity of seeing with my own eyes the sound development of the Nanking Government."

Ryutaro Nagai, who is at present the chief of the Koa Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, has frequently visited China and is acquainted with many eminent leaders of the National Government

"I have an acquaintanceship with many of the Nanking Government officials, including President Wang Ching-wei, Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi, Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai and Publicity Minister Li Pai-sheng," said Mr. Nagai.

"I think I will utilize my spare time during my visit in China to see as many of my friends as possible and frankly talk with them over the construction of New East Asia and Sino-Japanese relations."

Nanyang College Status Given

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 26.—The Executive Yuan has approved the resolution that the private Nanyang University in Shanghai be granted the right to resume its original status as the National Communications University.

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JAPAN TO SEND HIRANUMA, ARITA, NAGAI ON MISSION TO NANKING.

NAVY GIVES NATION STIRRING ACCOUNT OF 2ND SOLOMONS BATTLE.

HORI RAPS BRITAIN ON OCCASION OF NANKING TREATY'S CENTENARY

MOST INFAMOUS ACT

Spokesman Says It Was Forerunner of Ruthless Exploitation

WARNS INDIA, OTHERS

Defeated in War, Empire Now Has to Cope With Opposition From Exploited Peoples

A scathing attack on British imperialism as practiced within the last 300 years was made by Mr. Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, Friday in a statement issued on the occasion of the 100th anniversary, which falls today, of the conclusion of China's humiliating Nanking Treaty.

Mr. Hori described the Opium War of Britain's making and its imposition of the Nanking Treaty on China exactly a hundred years ago as "the most infamous of all the disgraceful and the ugly chapters of British history."

By this treaty, Mr. Hori said the opening wedge of aggression against China was driven by Britain "who subsequently exploited it to gratify her insatiable imperialistic ambition."

No Spiritual Attachment

Asserting that the same tactics have been extended by Britain in the founding of its world-wide empire, on the basis of military, political and pecuniary power against the will of the regions affected, Mr. Hori said there has never existed any spiritual attachment between Britain and these conquered and exploited peoples.

It is therefore not surprising, Mr. Hori added, that as soon as a situation develops in which the British power of arms and money lose their effectivness throughout the empire with the turn in the British fortune—their defeat in Europe and Asia in the present world struggle—there has openly burst out an intense anti-British feeling in the Near East as well as in India, and an anti-British movement is gaining strength.

Confronted by such a situation, Mr. Hori said Britain is now resorting to the use of a "double-bladed sword of threat and cajolery in order to mollify the hostile attitude toward her." As one instance of this, he said the British are flattering the Chungking leaders, when for the past one hundred years they have regarded the Chinese as an uncivilized people.

Advises China, India

Asserting that the characteristic of the British Empire of ruthless exploitation of the oppressed peoples can not be changed, Mr. Hori said the sooner the people of China, India and other countries exploited by Britain grasp this "inexorable truth" and meet them squarely, the happier and more promising their future will be.

The Spokesman's remarks follow:

The history of the past three hundred years of the British Empire is contaminated with the records of aggression, exploitation and unprovoked wars and massacres both on land and sea. The piratical acts, the ruthlessness of which was unmatched in history and slave traffic, the cruelty of which was beyond human imagination, marked her history on the sea, while on the land surface of the globe the British record is nothing but of merciless invasion, exploitation, bloodshed and slaughter. Wherever the British imperialism extended its grabbing hand, there it left a finger print stained with the blood of its innocent victims. Of all the disgraceful and the ugly chapters of the British history; the one that is most infamous was written by the Opium War and the imposition of the notorious Nanking Treaty on China exactly a hundred years ago.

Having shelved these shameful records, Britain is now ostensively deploring the evils of opium traffic and smoking, posing as if she were an incarnation of humanitarianism. But who forced opium on China in utter disregard of the future welfare of the Chinese people only to satisfy the unscrupulous greed of her "nation of merchants"? Is it

(Continued on Page 2)

Attacks Britain

Mr. Tomokazu Hori

NIPPON WAR REPORT LAUDED BY ITALIANS

Stress Fairness of Imperial Communique on Second Battle Off Solomons

Domei

ROME, August 28.—Italian political quarters, commenting on the latest Japanese success in the Second Battle Off the Solomons, declared that "fairness and reserve underlined the Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique whose conciseness is in striking contrast with the bombastic and wild Anglo-American reports."

They added, "The Japanese have always been dignified and modest in their announcements."

In the Solomons area the Anglo-American forces appear to have exerted unusual efforts, but the Japanese have maintained the initiative and there is no sign of their slackening, these quarters continued.

People throughout the world are now convinced that the Anglo-American forces have nothing to offer but gradual admissions of the defeats that their navies and armies have suffered on the seven seas and on every front, these commentators concluded.

BRITISH WARSHIP SEIZES MAIL ON PORTUGUESE SHIP

3,881-ton Vessel Returning From Azores Halted Off Lisbon

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Stopping the 3,881-ton Portuguese ship Lima off Lisbon today, a British warship illegally seized the mail being carried by the ship, the Transocean news agency reported from Lisbon.

The Lima was returning from the Azore Islands when it was halted by the British man-of-war.

SOVIETS ADMIT CRITICAL STATE OF STALINGRAD

Bitter Battles Being Fought Everywhere and Great Disorder Prevails

GERMANS ARE ADVANCING

Russian Units Forced to Retreat in Sector South Of Krasnodar

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 27.—In its first dispatch from the sector northwest of Stalingrad, the "Red Star" disclosed that Soviet troops have entered into battle with a German mechanized column heading for Stalingrad, and that a furious and bloody battle is in progress. It is also said that Soviet positions defending Stalingrad are still being held, but bitter battles are being fought everywhere and the situation is critical and great disorder prevails.

In the Caucasus the Germans continue to advance but at several points are meeting with spirited Soviet resistance. In the sector south of Krasnodar the Soviet forces were forced to retreat and are in danger of being encircled.

Mozdok Falls to Germans

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Mozdok, strategic point on the Rostov-Baku railway line about 550 kilometers west of Baku, has fallen into German hands, according to a Vichy broadcast received here today.

Germans Reach Key Point

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The vanguard of the German forces which broke through Soviet defense lines east of Katchalinskaia, on the Don River approximately 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad, yesterday evening reached the Volga River in their advance toward Dubovka, a point about 50 miles north of Stalingrad, Reuters reported from Vichy today via London.

Dzukov Given New Position

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—General G. K. Dzukov, commander-in-chief of Soviet forces defending Moscow, has been named First Vice-Commissar of Defense, according to a Moscow dispatch received here today.

Soviets Report Heavy Fighting

Domei

MOSCOW, August 28.—Disclosing fighting all along the Soviet-German war front, the Soviet Information Bureau last night announced that Red forces yesterday engaged the Wehrmacht at the outskirts of

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, August 29, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Japan's Special Ambassadors

CHUGAI—In return for the previous visit of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China to Japan, the Japanese Government has decided to send Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai as Special Ambassadors to Nanking. As already known, Baron Hiranuma is one of the important men near the Throne and commands influence and reputation both at home and abroad. So are Mr. Arita and Mr. Nagai who are also men of unusual caliber and very popular among all the nationals of Japan. As for Baron Hiranuma, however, he is well advanced in age and for this reason we must appreciate the fact that he is shouldering a heavy responsibility for the sake of the country. We, of course, pray that these special ambassadors will have no trouble in fulfilling their grave mission.

When the National Government of China at Nanking receives these Japan's special ambassadors, the deep emotions on the occasion can well be imagined. Japan, of course, would not dispatch these special ambassadors if the structure of the Nanking Government is still in an embryonic stage. As can be seen clearly, since the establishment of the Government, it has been enjoying constant progress and development. As a result, the present was found to be an opportune moment for the dispatch of these special ambassadors in return for the visit paid to Japan by President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government sometime ago.

Mission to China

ASAHI—That Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita, and Ryutaro Nagai are being sent to Nanking to return the visits paid to Tokyo by President Wang Ching-wei and Foreign Minister Chu Min-i

(Continued on Page 2)

Capt. Hiraide Tells How U.S. Fleet Vainly Sought to Save Marines

Nippon Airmen Immediately Pounced on Prey, Undeterred by Strategic Formation of Ships—Darkness Covered Enemy Retreat

Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, over a nation-wide radio hookup impressively announced details of the Second Battle off the Solomons at 7:30 p.m. on Friday. The full translation of Captain Hiraide's radio speech follows:

That the Imperial Navy scored such an overwhelming victory as is rarely seen in the world's history of outstanding naval engagements in an aerial combat and night attack lasting for only 36 minutes in the First Battle off the Solomons was previously announced.

In that battle, American aircraft carriers had a narrow escape, at the expense of 14 cruisers, which were sunk by the Japanese Forces. Later investigation revealed that these aircraft carriers made efforts to replenish their airplanes and that they received reinforcements from other sources. Thus equipped, they dared to sally forth again by taking a northward course against the Japanese Forces. This move was prompted by their urgent duty of rescuing the marines who had been marooned as "orphans of the Solomons" when they landed on Tulagi and Guadakanal islands of the Solomons group and who, after clashing with the Japanese guards there, had their marine connections cut off.

The Japanese Fleet came to know the enemy situation and bravely set out on their expedition in the sea east of the Solomon Islands on August 24. A fierce naval engagement with aircraft carriers as the main force on both sides ensued, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters. This is the Second Battle off the Solomons.

In this battle the maneuver formation of the enemy fleet consisted of a new large aircraft carrier and a medium-sized aircraft carrier forming the nucleus, with two battleships, several surviving cruisers and a large number of torpedo-destroyers acting as convoys. The fleet moved forth northward from the New Hebrides in an attempt to rescue the marines on Tulagi and Guadakanal islands. As soon as the Japanese Air Force discovered the enemy by reconnaissance it pounced upon its preys with a fury, causing two enemy aircraft carriers to go ablaze and one battleship to be damaged. Unable to withstand the furious onset of the Japanese planes, the enemy suddenly turned southward and fled. However, due to the lateness of the hour in which the battle took place, the fleet disappeared under cover of darkness and the Japanese Forces were unable to trace any signs of the fleeing enemy. That the Japanese Fleet lost sight of the enemy under the circumstances is reported to have caused the officers and men of the Fleet to feel deeply regretful.

The Japanese side also had one small aircraft carrier seriously damaged and lost one torpedo-destroyer.

From what I have said you may form an idea as to the severity of the engagement.

I have the deepest sense of gratitude to those who died for the country in this battle. From a strategic point of view, the Second Battle Off the Solomons was the end of enemy schemes. There is no room for doubt about our complete and absolute victory over the enemy.

Enemy Fails Again

We have the fact that once again a strong naval force of the enemy has failed in an attempt at a counter-attack. If this fact indicates anything at all, it indicates how strong our defense is. For a second time the enemy has been ousted from the surface of the waters around the Solomon Islands.

We are not so simple as to conclude that because of this battle the enemy has lost the power of counter-attacking and that he has given up all idea of scheming out another counter-attack.

The fact of the matter is that the enemy on his showing has landed as many as 1,000 marines and more on the Solomon Islands. In view of the boastful statement by the enemy that his is a country upholding the principle of humanity, he would certainly find it difficult to leave marines to their fate. It is possible to think that he will try to find ways of provisioning them up to the last moment.

A logical view of the situation is that the enemy will sally forth again in the future.

The enemy was defeated in the First Battle Off the Solomons. The result was that against his will he had to resign himself to the situation finding so many of his marines rendered orphans of the Solomons.

Capt. Hideo Hiraide

In the Second Battle Off the Solomons the enemy was beaten back with heavy losses. If he refuses to learn the lesson of this engagement and if he sticks to the idea of rescuing the marines left on the Solomons, one may expect a Third Battle Off the Solomons and a fourth. I am sure that these battles would end in the destruction of his sea forces as in the case of the first and second battles.

Enemy Falling in Trap

The more impatient the enemy becomes, the more vulnerable will he become. He will be sending more naval forces only to see them crushed and beaten by us. It is manifest by many signs that the enemy is getting caught in the trap set by us.

In America no reassuring statement on the First Battle Off the Solomons is forthcoming. This in spite of the fact that the battle is now more than two weeks old.

Various newspapers in America are now in a mood to take the silence of the Government as an indication that things are going right. They are reminding their readers that no news is good news. It is clear that the American press is trying its utmost to get the public in a frame of mind to believe that the Government will very soon break its silence to announce good news. As a matter of fact, both the American Government and press are in a fix.

I will consider the Second Battle Off the Solomons from the standpoint of the world war.

It is to be noted that the action of the American forces in this battle like all American operations, was in the manner of an expedient.

Battle Was Gesture

In meeting Japan in this battle America was prompted by the desire to place itself in good standing with Australia which had ceased to trust America after it had been reduced to the position of an orphan of the Pacific. There was another factor at work, namely, a wish to see the Soviet Union and Chungking continue believing in America.

The Soviet Union is getting cool rapidly toward America and Britain ever since the failure of the Anglo-American attempt to land troops at Dieppe left the world in no doubt about the futility of the Allies ever hoping to open up a second front in Europe.

U.S. Attempted to Regain Confidence

A consideration of this fact prompts the thought that in the latest battle off the Solomons the intention of America was to regain the confidence of the Soviet Union and Chungking by establishing a connection between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans and by developing this arrangement, once not Britain herself which dared to

(Continued on Page 2)

POWERFUL BODY WILL BE SET UP BY THE CABINET

Scientific, Technical, Political And Economic Institutes To Be Unified

DECISION IS ANNOUNCED

Purpose Is to Attain Highest Efficiency Through Avoidance of Duplication

Another important step in the direction of perfecting the national defense state, which is essential to insure certain victory in the War of Greater East Asia, was taken by the Government on Friday, in the form of a decision of the Cabinet to set up a corporate juridical person under the direct supervision of the Cabinet to coordinate the work of the more important of the inquiry associations and research institutes in the nation.

The corporate body, which will be called the Inquiry and Research League, will have the principal function of getting the energies of the nation's research workers concentrated on working out problems, presented by the necessity of bolstering the nation's defense structure to an extent, which will insure that the country will be absolutely certain of bringing the war to a completely successful end.

The Inquiry and Research League will be supervized by a body in the Cabinet, to be called the Inquiry and Research Council.

To Be Headed by Suzuki

The latter body will be headed by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board.

This body will have the additional function of seeing that all inquiries by individual Government organizations are made in a right way, which is to say that the persons who are making them keep constantly in their minds the ultimate use to which the results of their investigations will be put.

Both the Inquiry and Research League and its controlling body, the Inquiry and Research Council, are expected to be inaugurated in October.

The plans for the Inquiry and Research League and the Inquiry and Research Council, were presented to the Cabinet Friday morning, by President Suzuki.

He explained the policy which was followed by his board in working out details of the measures.

Adopted in May

The two schemes are under the policy for the construction of a new structure for science and technology which was adopted by the Government in May last year.

At first the idea of the Government was to unify the principal organizations in the nation making studies or researches in science and technology.

The development of the situation made it necessary to introduce changes in the original plan.

As the measure adopted by the Cabinet Friday stands, it calls for unification of the more important of organizations engaged in studies or researches not only in science and technology but also in politics, economy, and culture.

The outline idea of the Inquiry Research League was given by the Board of Information in a statement which was issued following Friday's Cabinet council.

The league will have two departments, the science and technology, and the politics, economy, and culture.

The principal business of the league will be to decide what inquiries and researches are necessary to promote the national end and designate member organizations to undertake these studies.

The league will give grant-in-aid to member organizations which have been designated to make the studies and researches decided on by it.

The Government will bear the expenses of the league.

To Go to China

From top: Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Mr. Hachiro Arita and Mr. Ryutaro Nagai.

MISSION TO CEMENT TIES WITH NANKING

Sending of Special Ambassadors Decided at Cabinet Meeting on Friday

Two years have passed since the seat of the Chinese Government was brought back to Nanking, and the foundation of its domestic administration has been completed in greater part. In its foreign affairs, the Chinese Government entered the Tripartite Anti-Commintern Pact last November, and was recognized by 11 nations headed by Japan, Germany, Italy and others. Since then Thailand has also extended its recognition. The Nanking Government is stepping forward with great vigor and steadiness in spite of the chaotic conditions prevailing throughout the world.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China announced its determination to share its fortunes with Japan and made clear its policy of absolute cooperation.

The ties between Japan and China were made steadfast by the visit of President Wang Ching-wei of the Chinese Republic to Tokyo last June. And this year in May Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of China, came to Tokyo to express the firm resolve of his government to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia and to thank Japan for its war efforts.

Japan to Return Visits

In return for the two visits by leaders of the Chinese Government, the Japanese Government has decided to send as special ambassadors to Nanking former premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign

(Continued on Page 2)

3 SPECIAL ENVOYS

Outstanding Statesmen To Return Visit of President Wang

WILL CEMENT TIES

Nippon Keenly Conscious of Increasing Importance of Cooperation

The Foreign Office last night announced the decision of the Japanese Government to dispatch three outstanding statesmen as special ambassadors on a mission to Nanking.

These leaders are, former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita, and former Minister of Communications and Overseas Affairs Ryutaro Nagai.

The purpose of the mission will be to return the courtesy of the Nanking Government which recently dispatched President Wang Ching-wei and Special Ambassador Chu Min-i, to this country, and to strengthen further the cooperation between Japan and China.

The Foreign Office issued the following announcement:

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Republic of China and concurrently the President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, paid a visit to Japan some time ago, and recently that Government sent to our country the Special Ambassador, Chu Min-i, through whom the National Government expressed their firm determination to cooperate with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. For the purpose of returning courtesy to the National Government and at the same time strengthening further the cooperation between Japan and China, the Japanese Government have decided to dispatch Special Ambassadors to China.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government promptly issued a statement, in which they made clear their determination to meet all difficulties with an unshakable spirit in order to realize the common purpose of Japan and China to establish a New Order of East Asia, and to bring about a complete fulfillment of the ultimate purpose by cooperating with Japan wherever and whenever required. We cannot but rejoice that the said determination of the National Government has since been translated into concrete action through their various administrations. The Japanese Government are keenly conscious of the increasing importance of the cooperation between our two countries at the present stage of the War of Greater East Asia, and are not stinting in extending wholehearted cooperation for the growth of the National Government. It is in this spirit that the Japanese Government have decided to send Special Ambassadors to that Government.

The following are the principal members of the Mission which is scheduled to leave Tokyo shortly:

Special Ambassadors
Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma
Senior Grade of the Second Rank, the First Order of Merit.
Hachiro Arita
Senior Grade of the Third Rank, the First Order of Merit.
Ryutaro Nagai
Senior Grade of the Third Rank, the First Order of Merit.
Members of the Suite
Minoru Tanaka
Secretary of the Board of China

(Continued on Page 2)

Broome Raided

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The Allied Headquarters in Southwestern Pacific announced this afternoon that Japanese warplanes early this morning bombed Broome, an important city on the northwestern coast of Australia, according to a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne today.

SERIOUS PLIGHT OF CHIANG UNITS BARED BY DIARY

Havoc Wrought by Japanese Bombers Revealed in Account Kept by Chungking Officer

NIPPON DRIVE UNSTOPPABLE

Fear and Confusion Caused by Terrific Japanese Offensive Graphically Revealed

This is the third and concluding instalment of selections from the diary of a Chungking signal officer found by the Japanese in the course of operations in the neighborhood of Shangjao in the Chekiang-Kiangsi sector.

May 28: Fair. The atmosphere among us tonight was extremely tense. My comrades seem to be finding difficulty in getting sleep. I contrived to have a good sleep. When I woke it was already daylight.

We all were astir at 4 a.m. We packed up and hurriedly took our breakfast. An hour later we found ourselves in the dugouts.

The weather was not good. But enemy scout planes were over us all day long.

Japanese Planes Attack

In the afternoon more than 10 enemy planes came in formation, and descending to a low altitude, blasted away at our equipment. Their attack was really terrific. Bombs dropped by the enemy started fires around headquarters of our army. The rapidity with which the flames spread was a wonder to me. I became aware of the frightfulness of the airplane as a weapon of war.

The life of the men in the firing lines is simple enough. There are no signs of civilians.

As dusk gathered, I heard the sound of firing to the northeast of where we were. I am sure that the front line units have come into contact with the enemy.

May 29: Rainy. I could not go to sleep last night until it was midnight because of the noise made by men cleaning the entrance to the general staff office of our army.

When I got up it was drizzling. The weather was unsettled. The thought came to me that we would be visited by enemy planes in the course of the day.

In the rain I walked to the dugouts. I spent most of the day in a shelter under a tree, fearing an air attack every moment. Late in the afternoon more than 10 enemy planes did come, and at a low altitude they pounded establishments near the headquarters of our army.

Extreme Danger

At no time have I been exposed to greater danger than in these days. My life may be ended at any moment. I think I must be resigned to die.

After dinner I heard the roar of cannons. I saw flames shoot up from within the walled city. I am sure that the enemy was bombarding the walled city guided by flare bombs.

May 30: We have hope of conducting operations under ideal conditions. There are no non-combatants within a radius of 40 Chinese ri. There is little room for the activity of enemy troops in plain clothes.

Villages Looted by Chinese

The villages after the evacuation of their residents present a terrible aspect. There are few houses which have not been looted by Chinese troops.

June 2. Fair. I had an unpleasant dream. My wife, in the garb of a patient, came to me in my dream. When I awakened from my dream, I thought of my wife. Was I fair to her? Has she no grievance against me? I do not know. But there is one point about which I have absolutely no doubt. It is that I pray that she may be safe.

Outside of Chuchow

June 4. I took my position in the neighborhood of the western gate of the walled city of Chuchow. There was a pouring rain. Providence was with us.

At daylight I learned that the main body of the army to which I belong had withdrawn from the walled city.

I was with a small force which remained within the city. I felt intensely uneasy. It was with great difficulty that I went about my task.

I got it into my head to get myself transferred to some post outside the walled city. While I was talking the matter over with the commander of our unit, I heard guns roarding on all hands.

I had to go to the headquarters of our army on business.

67th Division Retreats

On the way I saw troops attached to the headquarters firing with machine guns on the main force of the 67th division which was in full retreat from the walled city. It was clear that the retreat of the division was against the will of the command of our army.

I had the presentiment that the enemy would not come into the city. Thanks to the rain, which was falling in sheets, there were no visits of enemy planes. But there was the roaring of cannon all day.

Thanks to Providence, I was able to survive today. What tomorrow will bring to me? I cannot tell. In all probability the fate of myself and my comrades will be determined in the course of tomorrow.

To Dugouts in Hushan

June 5. We have moved to the dugouts in Chungshan at Hushan. In the afternoon, when there were clear skies, a group of several enemy planes attacked Hushan. The attack was really ferocious. Enemy artillery also was active. It was dangerous to be within the walled city of Hushan.

At 2 p.m. the commander of the unit to which I belong came to us. He was excited. Judging by his looks, enemy troops must have broken through the outer line defending the city. There is a strong possibility of the enemy entering the city tonight.

Determined to Die Fighting

My mind is made up to die fighting the enemy. I survived yesterday, but I shall not be able to survive tonight.

June 6. I an still alive. The fighting was going on at noon.

In the afternoon, I learned that the supplies of ammunition of our unit were running out. How can we give a good account of ourselves without plenty of ammunition? I would rather look on with folded arms than meet the enemy empty-handed.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

is an event which requires special notice in the history of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. It will have great bearing in strengthening still further the cooperation of the two nations which are working hand in hand for victory in the War of Greater East Asia and for the emancipation of Asiatic peoples. And it is a matter to which we extend our most heartfelt felicitations.

Baron Hiranuma is a personage of great importance and was at one time Premier of this nation. It is especially notable that it was during the time when he was Premier that the basic treaty between China and Japan was signed. Mr. Arita has been Foreign Minister three times and has contributed much in the field of diplomacy. And Mr. Nagai has been a member of several cabinets and at the present is the head of the East Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

That these important personages are to be sent to China is conclusive proof of the importance the Government places on the strengthening of cooperation between China and Japan at this new stage of the War of Greater East Asia. China has already announced its determination to share its fortunes with Japan but with the visit of the Japanese Mission, we hope that a further step will be taken in the Japanese policy to aid the Chinese Government, and that concrete measures will follow in realizing China's requests and desires in its cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia as well for the disposal of the China Affair.

With Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Japan working together, the future of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is indeed a bright one.

100th Anniversary of the Nanking Treaty

NICHI NICHI—A hundred years ago today the Nanking Treaty was concluded. Chiang-controlled China, more a slave of Britain than anything else, had its beginnings in this treaty.

The treaty was humiliating beyond measure to China. It also meant a threat to Japan. Many thinking people in Japan felt intense indignation at Britain which was so lost to shame as to force the treaty on China legalizing its practice of sending opium to China. The worst of the matter is that Britain was fully aware of the immorality of the trade it had set out to get legalized. The first Governor-General of India, from which the opium exported by Britain to China, prohibited the use of the habit-forming drug by Indians. But he permitted the cultivation of poppies by Indians on the condition that the product be shipped abroad. Undoubtedly the British officials proceeded on the theory that the health of the Chinese might be ruined but that of Indians must not.

One might have thought that upon the establishment of the Republic of China the leaders of that country would be prompt to see to it that the immoral Nanking Treaty was ended. They did nothing of that sort. After General Chiang Kai-shek came to head the Chinese Government there was an acceleration of the process of China becoming a slave of Britain. General Chiang and his league with Britain and America bent on enslaving China and the rest of East Asia were the cause of the war Japan is now waging, a war in which, thanks to the Imperial Forces, the Anglo-American forces have been eliminated from East Asia.

HIRAIDE RECOUNTS NEW NAVAL VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

made, into something like a second front on the Pacific.

The Solomon Islands are points which are highly important from the point of view of saving Australia from the position of an orphan of the Pacific and from the point of view of establishing a second front on the Pacific. When this is remembered, one will no longer wonder how it is that the American sea forces thought fit to be stubbornly and persistently active in waters around the Solomons after their crushing defeat in the First Battle off the Solomons.

Solomons Battle an Expedient

It will be seen that the Second Battle off the Solomons was nothing more than an expedient. The defeat of America in this battle would seem to suggest the fate of the marines who were sent to the Solomon Islands by America as a measure of expediency.

One may be sorry for the people of America who see their aircraft carriers and battleships which were built at an enormous cost of their blood and treasure, sacrificed in the war of expediency conceived by the American authorities, and go down in the Pacific one after another, instead of guaranteeing their national life and happiness.

Furthermore, various kinds of operations are being pursued in the area extending from the Solomon Islands to the Coral Sea. With the development of the war, it will gradually become apparent just what Japan is doing in these regions, and therefore I am not going to discuss war news further.

U.S. Carriers Destroyed

What I would have the people bear in mind is that although America's existing airplane carriers have been practically all destroyed, as already announced, they have commenced activities with a new type of airplane carrier. We must not lightly overlook this fact because this is evidence of America's frantic efforts to concentrate her national strength, to transform what can be remodeled out of her battleships and ships into airplane carriers and to rush airplane production to full capacity.

America has been reiterating that within one or two years several scores of airplane carriers and tens of thousands of airplanes will be completed for the purpose of repulsing Japan, managing to keep up in this manner the spirit of the American people. There may be no immediate necessity of overestimation, but inferring from their losses since the Hawaii Naval Battle aggregating 45 carriers and cruisers either sunk or damaged totaling 750,000 tons, approximately 2,000 airplanes destroyed and 147 merchant vessels either sunk or damaged totaling 2,823,500 tons, it is but natural that they would do this. When the enemy retaliates with the superiority of concentrated forces, we must also be prepared with forces absolutely confident of victory.

When the Prince of Wales, boasted to be unsinkable by Britain, went down to the bottom, America increased her aviation budget to $4,000,000,000. The importance America places on airplane carriers can be seen from the fact that they are vigorously claiming they have remodeled battleships into airplane carriers, changed construction plans of a dozen or more ships, remodeled 20 merchant ships and that 70 merchant vessels under construction are now being transformed into carriers.

Japan Not Idle

However, we are not inertly watching the enemy construct their ships. As the enemy's battleships increase, our battleships are also increasing. We are not waiting to engage in a decisive battle only when the enemy's battleships are completed: we are destroying the ships one by one before the enemy nears completion. By the strategy of forestalling the enemy and nipping their counter-attack in the bud, no matter how much the enemy may increase their forces, we can continue to maintain our strategically advantageous position, resulting finally in the annihilation of the enemy's fighting forces.

There is no need to take undue precautions, blinded by the rate of enemy's ship construction, but we must not be beaten in the constructions of ships. No! We must absolutely win.

To this end, whatever emergency measures are necessary, must be taken for the increase in the production of ships and airplanes.

Wear and Tear Considerable

As you know, airplanes are used in various military operations in addition to that of actual combat, and the wear and tear is considerable. We must also consider that many ships will be damaged by enemy submarines. Therefore, every Japanese whether an official or an ordinary subject, must be firmly united, and with firm resolve and gigantic efforts, advance toward a standard of efficiency several times higher than it is at present.

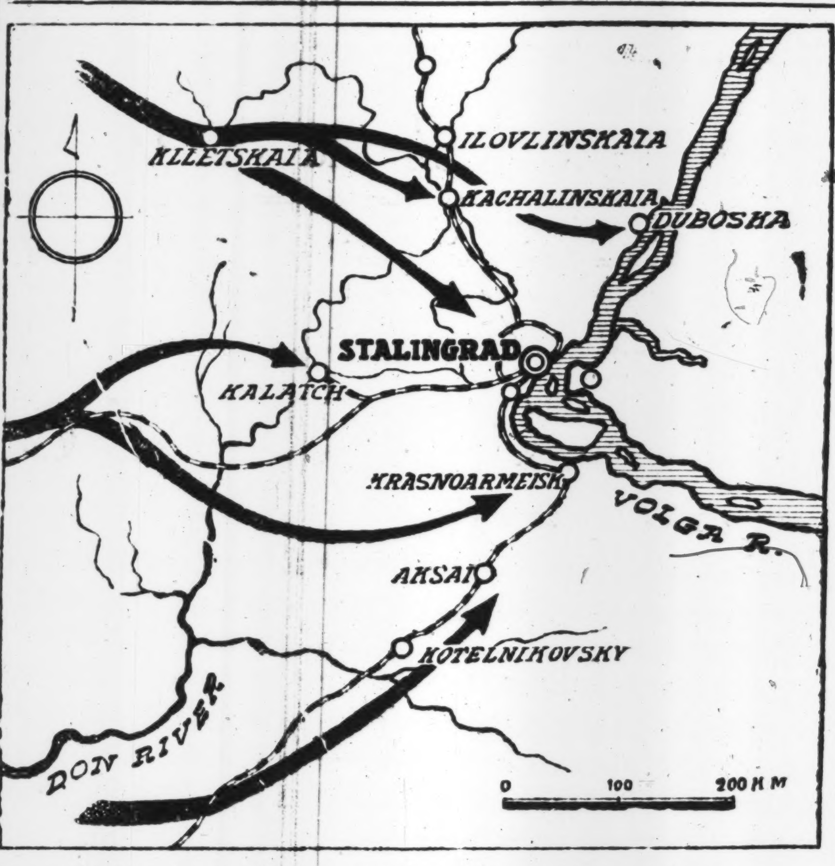
America, trying desperately to stem the tide of defeat, is changing from an individualistic nation to one with a totalitarian war structure. Recently, coffee, sugar, gasoline, rubber tires, and clothes have been placed under control, and with the carrying out of the conscription system the people in the land of freedom and individualism are living under extreme restrictions. It is reported that those with an income of 100 dollars a month are forced to give up one-fourth of that, 25 dollars monthly, for taxes.

And in order to fight the shortage in personnel, a "Women's naval Reserve" has been organized and whatever work can be done by women is being done by them. In this way America is trying to send as many men it possibly can into action and, according to its announcement, it has already sent out over 100,000 officers and men. Thus, in America the front has been brought home and the government is doing all it can to arouse a feeling of hate against Japan.

Enemy Is Desperate

The enemy is now desperate. Of course we have full confidence of victory and, as I have told you, our strategic position is strong. But, we must not underestimate the enemy's strength. We must be fully prepared against future counter-attacks which the enemy can be expected to attempt. The day of victory is near if we work toward it with full cooperation, but if we neglect to do so, the day of victory will be distant. Even in a sectional battle, such as the Battle off the Solomons, a bloody battle to kill or be killed is fought. We must expect many such furious battles in the future.

Germans Press on Stalingrad



In their all-out attack on Stalingrad, the German troops were reported to have succeeded in entering the strategic town of Duboska on the Volga River, about 47 kilometers north of Stalingrad.

Soviets Admit Critical State Of Stalingrad

(Continued From Page 1)

Rzev, in front of Moscow, in a sector southeast of Kretskaya, to the northwest of Stalingrad, to the northeast of Kotelnikovsk and to the south of Prokhladny, Mozdok and Krasnodar.

Soviet forces counter-attacked in a sector northwest of Stalingrad, but German forces poured in a steady stream of tank and infantry units, the announcement said, admitting that Reich forces successfully effected a frontal attack against a Soviet defense position.

To the south of Krasnodar, Red troops are fighting a defensive battle, while at Prokhladny, Red troops retreated to new positions after a severe engagement, the communique said.

Mission to Cement Ties With Nanking

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister, Hachiro Arita, and Ryutaro Nagai, former head of the East Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The three special ambassadors will be sent to thank the Chinese Government for its cooperation and to solidify still further the ties that bind the two nations.

The sending of the mission to China was decided at the Cabinet meeting held Friday and was announced by the Government at 4 p.m. after it was given Imperial Approval.

Each of the special ambassadors is a man of great importance and has been much concerned with Chinese affairs in the past. The visit of such able and noted men is of great significance to Japan and China.

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JAPAN WILL SEND MISSION TO CHINA

(Continued From Page 1)

Affairs.
Sadakichi Kawato
Secretary of the Board of China Affairs.
Kumaichi Yamamoto
Director of the Bureau of East Asiatic Affairs, Foreign Office.
Hisanari Yamada
Secretary of the Foreign Office.
Shigenobu Shima
Secretary of the Foreign Office.
Koki Naganuma
Secretary of the Finance Ministry.
Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga.
Lieutenant-Colonel Etsuo Miyamoto.
Vice-Admiral Ryozo Fukuda.
Commander Yoshitane Kisaka.
Kozo Ota
Senior Grade of the Fifth Rank.
Hiroshi Nakaigawa
Senior Grade of the Fifth Rank, the Third Order of Merit.
Kanesuke Iida
Senior Grade of the Fifth Rank, the Third Order of Merit.
Shigeyuki Hirahara
Senior Grade of the Sixth Rank.
Mizuho Kawada.
Naoyoshi Ujida.
Koshiro Ushiku.
Takeyuki Araki.

STRONG LIQUOR BANNED BY FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Manufacture and Sale Also Prohibited in Colony at Kwangchow-wan, China

Domei

SAIGON, August 28.—The Government-General of French Indo-China has decided to ban the sale and manufacture of strong alcoholic beverages in French Indo-China and the French Settlement in Kwangchow, China, it was learned here today.

French miners will be prohibited from drinking although soft "aperitifs" will be sold four days in a week.

The beverages which are banned include all liquor which contain ever 400 grams of sugar per litre, aperitifs which contain more than 16 per cent of alcohol, and mixed beverages with more than 18 per cent alcohol content.

HORI SCORES BRITAIN ON NANKING TREATY

(Continued From Page 1)

force the Opium War on China for which even her own statesman Gladstone cried out in shameful agony that there was nothing more disgraceful to the honor of Great Britain than that war. After defeating China, Britain forced the Chinese Government to sign the Nanking Treaty by which she seized Hongkong and forced the restriction of customs tariffs. Moreover, she squeezed from the impoverished China an exhorbitant amount of indemnity of war which was of her own making. Thus the opening wedge of aggression against China was driven by Britain, who subsequently exploited it to gratify her insatiable imperialistic ambition.

Origin in Nanking Treaty

The country that initiated the establishment of foreign concessions and settlements, established a system of extraterritorial rights, wrested various exclusive political and economic rights from China and the country that led other powers in exploiting China has always been Great Britain. All these baneful acts, from which China has long suffered, have their evil origin in the Nanking Treaty. However, the Nanking Treaty is only a typical example of the British aggression in and against China, and the same tactics and methods have been applied to every land of the earth.

In other words, Britain founded a world-wide empire, of which she had proudly boasted, on the basis of military, political and peculiary power against the will of the peoples of the regions affected, and, therefore, there has never existed any spiritual attachment between Britain and these conquered and exploited peoples. The so-called Empire is nothing but a conglomeration of diverse territorial elements having no centripetal spiritual force. How many of the 450 million people of the Empire are really devoted to the British cause? No, most of them hate Britain, and Britain knows it.

Movement Gaining Strength

"It is, therefore, easy to see that as soon as a situation develops in which the British power of arms and money lose their effectiveness throughout the Empire, the only thing that will remain in the vaunted Empire will be an intense feeling against the British tyranny. It is quite natural, therefore, that, with the British defeat in Europe and Asia in the present world struggle, there has openly burst out an intense anti-British feeling in the Near East as well as in India, and an anti-British movement is rapidly gaining strength. Even in Australia, South Africa, and in North America we find visible manifestation of antagonism against Britain.

Confronted by such a situation, Britain is now resorting to the use of a double-bladed sword of threat and cajolery in order to mollify the hostile attitude toward her. To India she applies a policy of threat, and to Chungking she applies that of cajolery.

Britain is flattering Chungking leaders saying that all British opinions are unanimous in regarding Chungking's resistance as a crusade to save free people. They are now admiring the superiority of the Chinese people and their culture. The British newspapers and writers are stressing the necessity of treating the Chinese on the basis of absolute equality. They are professing their desire to help China to regain the complete sovereignty. They are expressing their willingness to assist China in her war of resistance. They are now calling the Chinese as their "Brothers in Arms."

Britain is thus pouring out and flooding Chungking with all sorts of sweetest words they can conceive, but alas, they are not substantiated by a single action.

What Has Britain Done

Has Britain ever offered the rendition of her concessions? Has Britain ever turned over her actually controlled customs and sale administrations to China of her own accord? Has she ever supplied arms and ammunitions or credit or loans without demanding profitable payment?

Is it really possible for the British, who, for the past hundred years, has regarded Chinese people as an uncivilized people and as the object of their ruthless exploitation, and who until recently maintained a park in Shanghai with a signboard which read "Dogs and Chinese, don't enter," to regard the Chinese equal to themselves and to respect the Chinese cultural quality? Nonsense! All their lip services will disappear instantly when necessities cease. The proud "Brothers in Arms" will become the same old Chinaman and will be treated accordingly on the day the war ends.

After all, what is learned in the cradle is carried to the grave. The characteristic of the British Empire—the essential condition on which the existence of the British Empire depends—is the continuation of ruthless exploitation of the oppressed peoples—and this trait cannot be changed in a day even if the British wish to do so.

The sooner the people of China, India and other countries exploited by Britain grasp this inexorable truth and meet them squarely, the happier and more promising their future will be.

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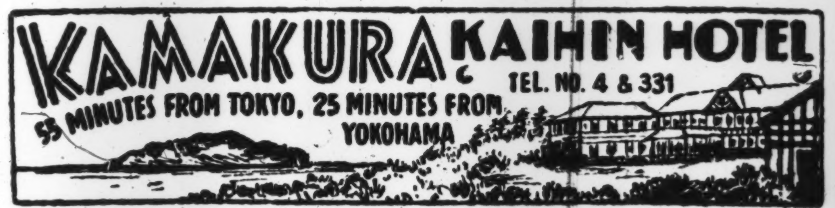
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55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

NOTICE

In view of the impending **second evacuation** all nationals of the following countries:

United States of America
Canada
Colombia
Cuba
Dominica
Guatemala
Nicaragua
Panama
Peru
Venezuela

residing in Japan and wishing to evacuate, but having failed to submit their written statement to this effect, are requested to contact immediately either:

The Swiss Legation
Foreign Interests Section
16, 3-chome, Omote-machi,
Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo

Or

The Swiss Consulate
83 Kyomachi,
Kobe

C. GORGE
Minister of Switzerland

PACIFIC WAR CONFAB HELD IN WASHINGTON

Roosevelt Explains Reports Regarding Second Battle off the Solomons as Fraser Attends

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—President Roosevelt today held another session of the Pacific military council at the White House, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

The session was attended by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Peter Fraser, Premier of New Zealand, who is visiting the United States, and other Allied representatives including Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to Washington.

It is reported that discussion centered around the general war situation in the southern Pacific. President Roosevelt's explanation on reports concerning the Second Naval Battle of the Solomons was heard previous to the discussion.

It is also reported that Premier Fraser gave a report on New Zealand's cooperation in the execution of the war.

Although the content of the conference has not been revealed, it is understood here that President Roosevelt explained the American position resulting from the Naval Battle off the Solomons.

British Ambassador Halifax, in his press interview, merely stated that in the Pacific, the United States, Australian and Canadian forces are cooperating to the satisfaction of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, the dispatch added.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

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CULTURE WARRIORS FULFIL KEY MISSION

Information Chief Katsuya in P.I. Lauds Activities of Propaganda Corps

The distinguished services rendered by men of letters, newspapermen and cameramen, who are running about here and there on the various fronts in the Southern Regions should be given special mention in the records of the current War of Greater East Asia, says a Manila dispatch to Domei, which runs as follows:

The culture warriors who are at present actively engaged in spreading Japan's culture in the Philippines include Shiro Ozaki, Yojiro Ishizaka, Kiyoshi Miki, Ashihei Hino, Hiroshi Uyeda, Hidemi Kon, Tatsuo Terashima, Kenjiro Shibata, and others, who are all men of letters. Noted painters include Junkichi Mukai, Eijiro Suzuki, and Saichiro Tanaka. In addition, Kashiro Sato, Shudo Minakawa, both of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi; Shunji Sugawara, of the Tokyo Asahi; Takeshi Doshi, Hikaru Otaka, Tetsuro Ozawa, of Domei; Teiji Ikeda, of the Yomiuri-Hochi; Eijiro Sakashio, of the Miyako; Fuichi Betsumiya, of the Kokumin, as well as the cameramen representing these different newspaper companies are also doing their respective duties on the battlefields. These non-combatant warriors are said to have crossed the raging billows of the Bashe Straits to march forward together with the Imperial Forces.

After the Imperial Forces succeeded in landing on Luzon and Lingayen in the face of strong enemy resistance, these culture warriors are said to have lost no time in preparing propaganda bills and distributing them among the enemy forces. Particularly the fight in the thick forest of the Bataan mountain ranges, became intense, these men dared to cross the steep mountain ranges, under the scorching sun, to come close to the enemy to broadcast propaganda to the enemy or to distribute propaganda bills. At the same time, they did not forget to record the brilliant feats of the officers and men of the Imperial troops who charged the enemy lines wielding their swords.

Some Flew Over Enemy

Some of them flew over the enemy's lines amidst intense firing. This they did while suffering from malaria. Others, though exhausted from working day and night, advanced with the Imperial Forces' tank units and pierced the enemy lines.

These culture warriors, who do not possess even a single weapon, are always active in the first front lines at the risk of their lives, some penetrated deep into undeveloped islands or into thick forests in the hope of befriending the inhabitants. They worked hard to educate the natives by means of newspapers, magazines, reading, music, literature, and art. Mr. Katsuya, Chief of the Information Corps of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, gives a vivid account of the activities of these culture warriors as follows:

Our propaganda corps in the Philippines made a successful landing on the Lingayen Bay December 24. Immediately, without being able to take any rest after their long voyage, the men began preparing their propaganda bills. They had to print thousands and thousands of them with an old-fashioned printing machine, the only one of its kind which was available then. Of course, it seemed something next to impossible to print such a great number of bills with this printing machine. Even a thousand was considered a tremendous job.

I told them that it was imperative that they should print at least 20,000 of the propaganda bills by the following morning. No doubt they thought it was absurd. But they set to work with a determined look and next morning found them proudly showing their successful result. Their faces were smeared with printer's ink and their hands covered with bloodshot blisters. What surprised me most was that these tough men had printed 5,000 additional bills.

Deeply Moved by Work

It was at this sight that, I thought nothing is impossible if everyone should pull together. I was deeply moved by what they had done and since then I could entrust them with any kind of work. Soon afterward, after continuing our successful march through different places, we arrived safely at Manila on January 5.

I really cannot fully realize what hardships and difficulties all our men had to go through before reaching Manila. They had never passed through such difficulties. At one time they had to sleep in tents, while at another they forced themselves to march along with the Imperial troops under the scorching sun. Indeed such backbreaking experiences were never expected by these men who have been eking out their livelihood by simply depending on their pen.

After making Manila, the propaganda corps formed a vanguard unit which started out ahead to follow the Imperial troops advancing toward the Natib height. These men of letters included Yojiro Ishizaka and Terashita, and painters included Eijiro Suzuki and Saichiro Tanaka.

Enemy Open Fire

The enemy taking advantage of the vantage point on the Natib height, opened a barrage of fire from January 15. Night and day for two consecutive days, January 15 and 16, shells from the enemy 10-centimeter guns were showered on the Imperial troops. Hearing that the battle was at its height, I dispatched Junkichi Mukai, painter, as well as men for radio-broadcasting, photographing, and movies. Together with them I reached Hermosa on January 18.

No sooner had we reached there than the enemy began to rain heavy shells on us. Seeing this severe firing by the enemy forces, I could not help visualizing how severe would be the battle when the Imperial Forces begin to launch their attack on Bataan. I was unashamed of the tears running down my cheeks at the sight of these men of letters and painters, who were not used to such harrowing experience, maintaining calmness under the intense enemy firing while either penning or sketching the actual scene of the battle.

Our Imperial Units continued to drive deeper into the enemy lines. However, eventually they were seen beginning to suffer from shortage of food. All the members of the propaganda corps had to share the plight with the Imperial Units. With little to eat, the members of the propaganda corps, together with all those of the Imperial Units, had to eat whatever food was available, such as grass and other herb the names of which they had never heard before. Their fighting spirit was comparable with that of the officers and men of the Imperial Units.

Began Attack April 4

On April 4 the Imperial Units launched their general attack against Bataan. Our propaganda corps participated in this general attack. As the main force of our propaganda corps, I, together with Shiro Ozaki, Yojiro Ishizaka, Tatsuo Terashita, Kiyoshi Miki, Hidemi Ima, and Tsutomu Sawamura representing the motion film corps, a certain number of officers belonging to the photography and radio broadcasting corps and also a certain number of non-commissioned officers belonging to the same, as well as Ashihei Hino, Hiroshi Uyeda, Shinjiro Shibata, of the branch propaganda corps, Junkichi Mukai, Eijiro Suzuki, and Saichiro Tanaka, three of whom are painters, and a certain number of officers and men belonging to the photography and radio broadcasting corps formed an impregnable bulwark of the news-service unit and thus actually participated in this large-scale general offensive against Bataan.

At Bataan, malaria of the most deadly type was raging. Also venomous snakes lurked in the jungles of the region and they were a source of constant torment to all the officers and men of the Imperial Units.

Besides, the physique of these men of letters as well as of painters was evidently not like that of the officers and men of the Imperial Units who are strong and healthy. Under the circumstances, I wondered if they could really stand and overcome the hardships, like the officers and men of the Imperial troops. However, later I discovered that I need not have to worry anything about it. They all discharged their respective duties without a hitch and tended to their difficult tasks until the final operation of the Imperial troops came to a close.

Men Get Stomach Aches

It was then that Shiro Ozaki and a few others were said to have been suffering from stomach trouble. All my admiration and respect went to them when I realized how earnest they were in fulfilling their grave mission, for they were said to have volunteered to participate in the death-defying Corregidor attack. They did not show any sign of agony or suffering when they were leading a camp life together with the officers and men of the Imperial Units.

On the 6th day after the general attack was launched by the Imperial Units, I went to the Battle Headquarters amidst the Maribeles mountain ranges for liaison purposes, together with Tatsuo Terashita and some of the soldiers. But we lost our way in the mountains, and were virtually exposed to the enemy forces. In fact, for 12 long hours we had to struggle to find our way out of the thick forests. However, owing to our resolute determination and death-defying decision to fight our way out, we finally succeeded in finding our way to our destination, the battle headquarters in the Maribeles mountains, at 10 p.m. that day.

Staked Lives

Coming out to a point near our destination, which was only about 50 meters distant from the enemy forces, we staked our lives and either broadcast or penned what we actually saw with our eyes in front of the enemy front line. I actually saw with my own eyes how Ashihei Hino, Junkichi Mukai and others fearlessly exposed themselves to the danger of being shot by the enemy at any moment.

The bravery of Hiroshi Uyeda and Sadao Yasuda, who both raised ad balloons amidst intense firing by the enemy forces, also deserve our commendation. These are but a few of the exploits rendered by our "culture warriors" during the battles between the Imperial troops and the enemy forces in the different sectors.

The brave warriors carrying the banners of culture swam through the lukewarm, oil-diffused waters together with the soldiers, who had commenced landing operations in Java, with the start cut by the fierce naval battle of Bantam Bay. Not to be left behind the Imperial Forces in their onward sweep, the culture corps followed close in motor cars and trucks headed for Batavia from the Serang military post to perform their share in the construction program of the War of Greater East Asia.

Rains Mar Roads

The rainy season had turned the roads into muddy pools by the passage of the army cars, forcing the culture corps to strain themselves to the utmost by pushing or carting rocks in order to advance. Finally in the early morning of the 7th, huddled in one truck, they entered Batavia.

Pacification of the natives, propaganda against the enemy and encouragement of the Imperial Forces were the tasks upon which the culture corps launched without a moment's respite. "Banzai Greater Asia" ad-balloons floated over the headquarters of the Pacification Corps located at the former British Consulate building.

Posters soon made their appearance all over the city. By the 9th a newspaper "Equatorial News" was printed and distributed. Radio broadcasts were directed toward Bandoeng.

From the day the enemy announced their intention to surrender on the 9th until the Kalidjati Truce Pact Conference of the 11th, the hidden efforts of the culture corps must not be overlooked in being instrumental for bringing to a close the Java campaign within 10 days. On the Imperial Birthday, every house in the island displayed the Rising Sun flag, and a newspaper in the Malayan language was born to act as a guiding organ for the people of Java. Newspapers lauding the new order made their appearance one after another in Bandoeng and Surabaya.

Everybody Takes Part

Propaganda radio broadcasts; broadcasts to homeland; censure, distribution, showing and production of motion pictures; propagation of the Japanese language and opening of schools; musical education: all these were undertaken in one mad whirl of activity by those men lined up on the cultural front.

Mr. Machita, the leader of this Pacification Corps, has the following to say with regard to the half year's activities:

Since the enemy surrendered in just nine days after the landing of our forces, construction work had to be launched upon immediately. Propaganda activities embraced a far larger field than expected.

The Japanese spirit had to be spread among the natives, protecting at the same time the traditional native culture while driving out the European democratic ideals. The Three A Movement, namely "Asia's Light Japan," "Asia's Mother Japan," and "Asia's Leader Japan" displaced the "V Movement."

In the propagation of the Japanese language, we tried to avoid falling into an exigency system, valuing as far as possible the undying "spirit of the word."

Open Schools

We were the first to attempt the fundamental education of the natives by opening the Chihaya School and other private schools, following the educational system of having the learning of the Japanese language as the basic root.

The solidification of the Southern Regions depends on the transformation of the natives into loyal followers of His Imperial Majesty. Thus the teaching of Japanese is undertaken not as a mere study of a language but for the inculcation of the Japanese spirit. The words "Motherland" and "Native Land," forgotten for three thousand years, must be resurrected in the vocabulary of the natives.

Practically the work of the propaganda corps cannot be defined as extending from here to there, for in their relation to the Military Administration, their task, propagation of the Imperial Way, in the true meaning would rather be "state affairs." In other words the resurrection of Greater Asia and the establishment of a New Order in the world are nothing more than the propagation of the Imperial Way. The Army Propaganda Corps is comprised of men from various walks of life, but no difference exists from that of the Imperial Army in that their professional knowledge will be brought to life only through a consistent, unwavering spirit. If the propaganda corps is the intellect as well as the soul, the greatness of their mission must surely come to be recognized.

Just Before the Charge

In the Chekiang-Kiangsi area, the intrepid Imperial Forces have been scoring brilliant victories. Japanese soldiers in the picture lying flat on the ground are waiting for a favorable moment to charge the enemy. (Passed by the War Ministry)

PUPILS REMEMBER FORMER TEACHER

Pioneer Woman Educator in Mengchiang to Be Honored

Mrs. Reitaro Ichinomiya, wife of an ex-vice-president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, will soon be the guest of honor at the testimonial dinner to be held at Jehol Manchoukuo, among the native inhabitants who were once taught by her during her younger days when she was the only Japanese woman teacher in Mengchiang in 1902, according to Domei.

It was when hostilities between Japan and Tsarist Russia were threatening to break out when Mrs. Ichinomiya, then unmarried and under her maiden name of Misao Kawara, proceeded to the then one of the least known countries of Inner Mongolia to enlighten the native girls at the request of a Mongolian prince of the Kanachin League.

Her activity, which extended beyond the proper field of education, and which contributed to the general enlightenment of the weaker sex of the population there, is now reviewed with much gratitude by the people especially by the women in Jehol Province. These people are planning to review the meritorious services of the pioneer Japanese women on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

Born in Nagano

Mrs. Ichinomiya was born in Nagano Prefecture as the only daughter of Chu Kawara, tutor to the Feudal Lord of Matsumoto in 1875. Gifted with ability, she graduated from one school after another with brilliant scholastic records and finally entered the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, the highest institute for women's education in Japan. Then she left the school on account of an acute case of pleurisy.

Upon recovering her health she was appointed as instructor in the Girls' High School in Nagano, Nagano Prefecture. Later in 1902, she went over to Shanghai to teach at a Chinese school for girls in the city, at the recommendation of Madame Utako Shimoda, one of the foremost lady educators in the Meiji era.

Her Shanghai life, however, was of a brief duration, for it was a few months later that she was persuaded to go to Mengchiang to teach the Mongolian girls. As it was the time when the historic Russo-Japanese War was germinating, those interested in the war were of the opinion that at least one Japanese lady teacher was needed in that region, to maintain the pro-Japanese attitude among the Mengchiang women. It was also the time when the Mongolian Prince's Court, particularly the Princess was much interested in the invitation of some Japanese lady teacher into her country.

Visited Inner Parts

Mrs. Ichinomiya taught the Japanese language at various girls' schools in the country. Very often she visited the interior parts, where she tried to enlighten the native inhabitants on sundry information especially on Japan and Japanese, through lectures and other enterprises.

Soon after the victory of the Russo-Japanese War on the side of Japan, she after completing two years' stay in the country, returned to Japan in 1906. So popular had she become with the Mongolian Court and other circles that they all did not want her to leave.

When her residence at Asagaya, Setagaya-ku, was visited by a Domei man a few days ago, Mrs. Ichinomiya, now 68, was away at her Karuizawa villa. Her daughter, Suzuko-san, said:

"Mother is presumably very glad to hear that many of her old pupils in Mengchiang are contributing much to the steady growth of that country. I am afraid she will not go over to Jehol to accept her pupils' invitation. In addition to her old age, she is slightly ill now."

Chronology of the European War

Following is a comprehensive chronology of the war in Europe, the third anniversary of which falls on September 1:

September 1, 1939:—Realizing the futility of continuing negotiations with the Polish Government, Chancellor Adolf Hitler orders his armies to march into Poland.

September 2.—German armies march into Slovakia.

September 3.—Great Britain and France simultaneously declare war upon Germany.

September 4.—Large-scale German operations commence on all fronts, and the Polish defense line falls back.

September 5.—The Polish Government move from Warsaw to Lublin, located 150 kilometers to the southwest of the former capital.

September 6.—With the occupation of Cracow and other strategic points in the southwestern part of Poland by German forces, Hitler's armies assume virtual control of the industrial centers located in that region.

September 7.—Re-enforcements from Slovakia start for Lublin. German forces reach offensive positions 72 kilometers to the southwest of Warsaw. German mechanized forces enter Warsaw at 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon. The Polish Government flees to Rumania.

September 17.—On the morning of September 17, the Soviet army crosses the Polish border and enters 50 kilometers into Polish territory.

September 18.—Soviet forces and German Troops meet at Brest-Litovsk located to the east of Warsaw.

September 27.—After one of the most heroic sieges staged in world history, the Polish defense forces of Warsaw surrender to the German armies.

September 29.—The Soviet and German border line in Poland is decided upon at Moscow.

November 26.—Throwing entire Europe into the turmoil of war, hostilities break out between the Soviet Union and Finland, following a breakdown of negotiations between the two countries.

November 20.—Soviet bombers commence the bombing of Finnish cities.

March, 1940.—Although carrying out a most heroic defense of their country for nearly four months, Finland is obliged to accept the Soviet peace proposal presented through Sweden.

March 12.—Armistice between Finland and the Soviet Union is signed at Moscow.

April 9.—German forces march into Denmark where they meet no resistance. On the same day, German forces march into Norway where they meet with stiff resistance but succeed in occupying the capital and other strategic cities on the same day.

June 9.—An armistice is signed between Norway and Germany and hostilities cease on the following day.—(By Domei)

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

attacked his instructor with a dirk. Kira managed to escape.

Immediately recovering his usual self-control, Asano atoned for the crime of disloyalty to his teacher, and for his offense against the Shogunate laws, by committing hara-kiri that very night.

Asano's forty-seven retainers by this act became ronin. Bound in honor to avenge their dead master, they now resorted to all sorts of cunning in eluding the vigilance of the court and Kira in maturing their plans for revenge.

Oishi, as leader, sought first to throw the well-defended Kira off guard by making of himself an apparently dissipated ne'er-do-well in Kyoto.

One day a southern samurai, seeing Oishi dead-drunk in the gutter, spat on him, with these scornful words:

"Is not this the former counselor of Lord Asano? Drunk in the streets! Wine and women fool and coward. A fellow without the stomach to avenge his dead master. Faithless beast! Unworthy of the name of samurai!"

This was the samurai who later kneeled at the grave of Oishi, there to implore pardon of Oishi's ghost, and ask forgiveness by committing the act which earned for him the forty-eighth grave in the shrine dedicated to devotion.

Meanwhile, others of the forty-seven ronin disguised themselves and gained employment in Kira's great mansions at Yedo, and waited for time to mature, when they should fulfil their duty to the ghost of Lord Asano.

On a snowy midnight in December, 1703—a year and seven months after the suicide of Asano—the loyal conspirators forced their way into the court of Kira, overpowered his guards, and discovered Kira hiding in an outhouse.

Oishi, not forgetting Bushido etiquette, offered Kira the opportunity of committing hara-kiri. "I myself will have the honor of acting as your second; and, when, with all humility, I shall have received your lordship's head, it is my intention to lay it as an offering upon the grave of Lord Asano."

Kira was too frightened to avail himself to the proffered courtesy; so Oishi beheaded him, and departed with his companions to the grave of their master.

There they laid the head of Kira ceremoniously upon the grave of their lord, and while priests chanted prayers, they each in turn offered incense to Asano's avenged ghost.

Next they completed payment to the attending priests for their own burial near their master, after which, with one mind, all of the devoted band committed hara-kiri in front of Lord Asano's grave.

The story of the episode spread like wildfire, and the tomb became at once a holy place. To it thronged thousands of pilgrims, beating hard the path which leads to their grave.

The shrine is no less popular as an object of worship today, for a nation which gives birth to Kamatari, Yoshishige, and Oishi is necessarily made up of people who are worshippers of the Spirit of Loyalty.

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CHAPTER II
Petition for Aid

In the castle of Takagi there were fifty or sixty mounted men, and not more than seven hundred infantry; and amongst these more than half of the common soldiers were relatives of the conspirators. These kept stealing arms and valuables and escaping from the castle. Therefore, from the whole number about one hundred were selected and put to death.

After this, there were no means at hand for overthrowing the insurgents; all that could be done was to prevent the castle's being taken, and as the conspirators increased in numbers the castle was endangered; hence Sodaiyu Tanaka and Shimbei Okamoto consulted and agreed to send a messenger for aid to the retainers of Nabeshima Shinano-no-kami Katsushige, lord of the castle of Saga in Hizen, and Hosokawa Etchu-no-kami Tadatoshi, lord of the castle of Kumamoto in Higo.

As both lords resided at that time in Yedo, Kii-no-kami Motoshige and Kai-no-kami Naozumi, sons of Shinano-no-kami, made Isahayabuzen commander of the forces. He led out more than three thousand men from Saga, and having advanced about six ri to a place in the same country (Hizen) called Karita, he encamped.

Again, as Etchu-no-kami Tadatoshi and his son were both in Yedo, a retainer named Shimizu Hoki-no-kami, leading more than four thousand men, left Kumamoto and encamped at Kawajiri, in the same country (Higo). But according to the regulation of the government, no one but the appointed officer could go forth to inflict punishment in any country whatever. The matter had first to be referred to the commissioner of the government. Lending aid rashly was calculated to bring one into difficulty; hence the forces of both countries remained in camp, and a messenger was sent to Tamba Hayashi and Denzo Makino, the commissioners for Kyushu, then living in Funai (Oita), in Bungo.

These two men, having heard, sent a messenger to Yedo and sent back word that they would give further orders as soon as instructions came from the seat of government. Thus the aid promised to the castle of Takagi by the two countries was delayed till these instructions were received.

In the meantime the evil conspirators roamed at large and killed without reason those who did not belong to their party; they plundered houses and usurped power over the surrounding country. As many had no love for the Christian sect, in order to escape death they joined it reluctantly, the number soon increasing to eight thousand men.

Mie-mura Conspiracy

Now, there is a place called Mie-mura, about one ri to the north of the castle of Takagi. This was the place where the rice for the castle was usually kept. For the purpose of bringing this rice into the castle, a company of fifteen mounted men, one hundred men armed with guns, and about three hundred infantry, set out on the 2nd of the 11th month for Mie-mura.

The inhabitants of this place were all Christians. These villagers, several hundred in number, assembled and fired on the soldiers from the castle, and endeavored to surround and destroy them. These latter also fired in return and resisted, but the conspirators were a great multitude, continually reinforced, and so prevailed.

The three leaders of the infantry were killed. Besides these, many were killed and wounded, and the rest escaped with difficulty. The rice in Mie-mura fell into the hands of the evil tribe of conspirators, who became more and more insolent and manifested no signs of fear. In the castle of Takagi courage failed; the defenders gave up all design of attacking, and merely looked for aid from the neighboring country.

Insurrection in Amakusa

There is an island called Amakusa, producing more than forty thousand koku of rice. This island was the property of Terazawa Hyogo-no-kami Katataka, lord of the castle of Karatsu in Hizen. At a place called Tomioka in this island is a small castle. This had been committed to the care of a man called Tobei Miwake, a retainer of Terazawa, who resided there.

There was also a farmer on this island, called Shimbei. He was a Christian, and wandered as far as Nagasaki spreading the doctrines of the corrupt sect. For some years previously he had lived in Odogori, in the above country.

His son, Shirodaiyu, though a youth merely, excelled all men in knowledge and skill. He was not deficient in literary acquirements, and was accomplished in the military arts. He could also perform singular feats. For example, he could call down a flying bird, and cause it to light upon his hand; could run over the white waves, and the like. As he deluded the farmers by performing various exploits, they united ly regarded him as a superior being, nothing less than an incarnation of Deus; and thus they all reverenced him.

At that time, Shirodaiyu, having heard of the insurrection at Shimabara, he and his father together returned to Amakusa, that being his native place. They found out the Christians of like mind with themselves and secretly consulted with them, saying:

"The Christians of Shimabara have lately united together and thrown away their bodies and lives for this doctrine. They await the attack of the forces of the Shogun in order to gain their wishes after death. This taking up arms against the government, is, to use an illustration, as if a child should try to measure out the great sea with a shell; or as if a beetle should lift up its foot to fight against a cart-wheel. Still, when the soldiers of Matsukura Nagato-no-kami attacked them, contrary to expectation, the soldiers were beaten by the insurgents. For farmers to fight with soldiers and gain the victory is a thing unheard of in the past and will be rare in the future.

"Now, in our opinion, this is not at all owing to the courage of the farmers, but altogether to the aid of Deus. If we do not go to their aid it will be hard to escape the judgment of Heaven. And if we should altogether fail of victory, is it not yet the great desire of our sect to gain Heaven after death?"

They carefully exhorted in this manner, and as the hearers were all from the first favorably disposed toward the sect, and fellows who reverenced Shirodaiyu, they with one mind united with him. They then collected soldiers, kept up communication with the Christians of Shimabara, and resolved to capture some suitable castle and make it their own, and fight intrepidly, resisting the forces of the government; resolved that though their bodies should decay upon the open plain, they would leave their names to future ages, and make their fame resound high as the clouds.

Capture of Watanabe

About this time, Kozaemon Watanabe, younger brother of Shimbei and uncle of Shirodaiyu was Recorder of Amakusa and a leader of the Christians. Shirodaiyu's mother and his brothers were living in Odogori still. For the purpose of bringing them to Amakusa, Watanabe, together with four or five intelligent farmers, rowed across in a small boat. Odogori is in the country belonging to Hosokawa Etchu-no-kami.

From the time that the rebellion at Shimabara broke out, guards had been placed at all the crossings and landing places to examine travelers. Thus the said Kozaemon Watanabe was taken alive at Kanoora in Odogori, and afterwards Shirodaiyu's mother and brothers were captured, bound and cast into a dungeon.

(To Be Concluded)

Japanese Printing Is Remarkable Feat Of Manual Dexterity

Printing by means of wood-blocks was known in Japan in the 7th Century, and for a long time was the only system. Printing by means of movable type was introduced from Chosen in the 15th Century but did not find much favor. Wood-block printing remained in use until the Portuguese introduced European methods in the 16th Century. Today, Japanese printing is conducted on up-to-date principles, and many inventions in this field are the work of Japanese. Due to the difficult written language and its use of many characters, the linotype cannot be applied, and the success with which modern newspapers turn out news overnight and issue special editions on short notice is the more remarkable when it is remembered that every character has to be set by hand.

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 Talk. "Food Guarantee," by Yoshiomi Sekida.
7:00 Time; News; Chamber Music: String Quintette, "E Flat Major" (Mozart).
8:00 Summer National School Hour: Tokyo City Teachers' Orchestra; Song Exercise "Asia Is One," by Kunihiko Sotoyama.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 Serial Lecture on Music Education, by Kanichi Shimofusa of Tokyo Academy of Music.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Tokyo Chorus. Piano accompaniment by Matsue Takahashi; Ohno Accordion Band.
1:00 Nation-Wide Middle School Athletic Grand Meeting: Baseball Matches, Relayed From Koshien Stadium.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
5:50 Program Announcement.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Get-Together on "War Heroes Homes."
6:50 Local News.
7:30 National Chorus.
8:00 Naniwabushi, by Tsukiko Fuji; Koto Music.
9:00 News; Story Telling, by Mitsuke Katsura.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Thailand and its Literature

DIRECK JAIYANAMA
His Thai Majesty's Ambassador

In the arts of war as well as in the arts of peace Thailand, glamorous tropical paradise of South-East Asia, has produced men ranking with the avatars of the world. In the 14th Century her kingdom extended from the South China Sea to the Bay of Bengal, and from the Southern frontier of China to the tip of the Malay Peninsula.

In this national security the natural genius of the Thai people found expression in an abundance of literary works, ranging from resounding prose to ecstatic verse, which are surely gems of Eastern literature. This literary proficiency was not limited to this period of her history, but has continued unbroken to the present day. In common affinity with the lands of the East, her literature is influenced by Indian Buddhism, but is tempered and exalted by the high ideals characteristic of the Thai nation.

In view of the utmost importance of mutual-cooperation among the nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the value of cultural exchange among these nations is being fully realized by all thinking people. At this opportune moment, the following article, specially written by His Excellency Direck Jaiyanama, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of Thailand, is most timely and significant.

In a style authoritative and absorbing, in prose fluid and forceful, the distinguished writer traces the development of Thai literature from its beginnings in the reign of King Ram Khanheng to the present day. . . . an article of unfailing interest and value to all our Co-Prosperity readers. . . .

The history of the Thai literature may be divided into three periods, the Sukkhothai, the Ayudhya and the Krungdhep (Bangkok) periods.

SUKKHOTHAI PERIOD
(1267—1378)

The literary history of Thailand may be said to have begun in the reign of King Ram Khamheng at Sukkhothai between the years 1277 and 1317. The origin of Thai literature may be traced to India whose culture predominated in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula for a long time.

Not only did India exert a potent influence upon the development of Thai letters, but she also left us the legacies of her writing, art and religion, which in course of time have developed into Thai.

The introduction of Buddhism into this country gave men new ideals not only in religion but also in literature. We therefore may find that the earliest works in our national literature were also religious.

Sacred Literature

This sacred literature is mostly in Pali language. To King Ram Khamheng is due the honor of giving to the Thai People the alphabet now in use. He modified the then existing Cambodian characters in order to make them suitable for Thai Script.

The lithographic inscription of King Ram Khamheng which now can be seen at the Royal National Museum exhibits the earlier specimen of Thai writing. Apart from its historical value, it is also interesting from the literary point of view.

It differs greatly from the present-day writing in that they were written without section or a clause, and the combination of the consonants and the vowels in the same line. The words expressed were pure Thai with few mixtures of Pali or Cambodian.

The phrases used were concise, short and specific. I beg to quote a pragraph translated thus. "—During the life of Ram Khamheng, Muang (city) Sukkhothai prospered. In the water there were fish; in the paddy fields there was rice; the lord of the country did not levy a tax on his subjects who travel on the roads through the land, drive their cattle along in order to do business, and ride their horses to go to effect a sale. Whoever desires to do a deal in elephants, does it, whoever wishes to trade in horses, does so; whoever wishes to do business in silver or in gold, does it too.—"

Royal Writers

If we proceed through the different periods of Thai literary history you will see that our men of letters were mostly members of the Royal Family or the Royal courtiers.

The earliest manuscript in Thai known to exist is the Traiphumkatha, composed by King Phya Li-Thai, nephew of King Ram Khamheng.

The work is a treatise on Buddhist cosmogony, dealing with the three worlds, Heaven, Earth and Hell according to the conception of his time. The style of the work is excellent and sermon like, any reader will be readily impressed.

The ethical literature consisting of old sayings, traditions and good counsels, began to be produced about this period.

AYUDHYA PERIOD
(1350—1767)

In 1767 Ayudhya, the then capital of Thailand, was completely destroyed by the Burmese. It was destroyed beyond all hope. But that was not all, mere buildings of wood and stone may be brought into being again, but not so written records, the only ones bearing testimony to the long past have been reduced to ashes.

Therefore it is regrettable to say that Thai literature sustained an irreparable loss. In addition to official records and annals of the Kings of Ayudhya a large number of manuscripts on religious and literary subjects, products of over four centuries' accumulation, were burnt by the Burmese.

Under the circumstances, it is impossible to say what was the total output of the literature of this country, during the Ayudhya period. However it must be remembered that during the Ayudhya period Thailand was too much occupied with wars to produce great literature.

In spite of this, Thailand could still boast of her literary Kings and poets whose works have always been regarded as gems of Thai literature. I have said in the beginning that Indian culture had exerted a great influence on our literature.

Prose or Poetry

It should be noted that Thai literature proper is divided like all other literatures of the world into prose or poetry.

However although the earlier writings were in prose, after the reign of King Phya Li-Thai most of the writings were of a poetical nature or character in contradistinction to prose.

During the reign of King Trailokanart (1448-1488) an anonymous poetical composition known as "Lilit Yuen Pai" was written. The work is a historical poem in praise of the King on his victory over the Lord of Chiengmai, and has been regarded as one of the masterpieces of Thai poetry.

King Trailoknart was also a very religious king, therefore he ordered all his Poets Laureate to help him compose the Maha Chat Kham Luang. (The Great Birth of Lord Buddha, King's version).

A Classic Gem

There were many writers of the story in later years. From a literary point of view it is one of the best works ever produced in the Thai language and is still looked upon as a gem of Thai classic literature. Its literary style reflects the writers themselves as spiritual photographs of their artistic and religious intention.

The late Dr. George B. Mcfarland, former Emeritus Professor of the Chulalankarana University, Bangkok, had recounted the story of Maha Chat (Great Birth) concisely as follows:

"Gotama Buddha attained enlightenment only after having passed through a succession of earthly forms. The most interesting and honored of his incarnations are the last ten before the one in which he reached full enlightenment and ended his earthly career.

"These ten are called Thotsachat (The ten incarnations). In each of these, some perfection of virtue was attained, patience, energy, determination, self-sacrifice, wisdom, morality, truth, love, kindness, indifference, all culminating in the tenth incarnation, which is called the Maha Chat. (The Great Birth).

"The Maha Chat is the story of Vessantara who gathered unto himself all the virtues of the heroes of the previous incarnations with an individual characteristic virtue of charity. Vessantara was married to the beautiful Princess Matsi. A son and daughter were born to them.

White Elephant

"In the capital was a pure white elephant which had supernatural powers and in time of drought brought rain to this country. The neighboring country of Kalinga was threatened with drought and the King asked Prince Vessantara for this priceless white elephant, which the prince gladly gave him.

"Having been already prominent in his charitable inclinations, this brought down on him the wrath of the people who demanded his exile. His father realizing the justice of the popular clamors, sent his son away into the forest. There he continued his abundant giving, not sparing his two children from slavery, nor his wife, who was asked for by an old Brahm, who turned out to be Indra in disguise. Indra eventually returned his wife to him.

"The children were redeemed from slavery by their grandfather, who then besought his son to return from exile. This story, the Maha Chat, is said to have been narrated by the Buddha to a large assembly including his father. It is now annually recited in the assemblies of Buddhists."

King Song Tham (1602—1628) is also reputed to have composed another version of Maha Chat known as Kab Maha Chat. The work of this King is more easy to understand, and his work is still alive to the present day.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF POETRY
(1658—1688)

King Phra Narayana's reign was perhaps the most prosperous reign of the whole Ayudhayan period. Art, literature and diplomacy flourished throughout this illustrious reign. The King himself was the author of many beautiful poems, and a great patron of Thai art and letters.

The people were not only encouraged to turn their attention to the arts of peace and to trade, but the country threw off its aloofness and entered into official relations with foreign rulers, and Thailand at that period became known as a power in the East which was worthy of every consideration.

During his reign the famous Louis XIV of France sent a Special Envoy to the court of Thailand, and he in turn reciprocated by sending an Envoy. His court was crowded with poets of no mean ability, and even the ladies of the court and their servants were poetically minded.

Works on Medicine

Literary works dealing with all subjects from religion to love and with real life, appeared. Apart from this, works on medicine and science which have always been held in high honor among the Thai people also began to put in their appearance about this time.

There still exists in the Royal Nation Library a treatise on medicine, which dates as far back as the reign of this great King.

The King's greatest work was the "Lilit Phra Law" which remains up to the present time one of the best poems, and the first of its kind in tragedy ever written. It is a story portraying heroism, gratefulness and love which are characteristic of the Thai people.

During his reign we have the famous poet Sri Praj who was the author of several voluminous works which have been considered as first rate poetry. His best known work is the story of Anirudh in verse. It is a romance, based on Anirudh, the famous character in Hindu Literature.

Great and Small Inao

H.R.H. Prince Lamrong who is one of Thailand's famous scholars and men of letters said that toward the early part of the eighteenth century, that is, toward the and of the Ayudhya period, a book "Inao" in two versions were written by two daughters of the reigning King and forms one of the most important books in Thai poetic literature.

The story was based on a remote period of the history of Java, and put into Thai poetry in a form also suitable for the drama. The two sisters, however, did not work in collaboration, for each produced a different version of the story.

The two books have different formal titles, but are usually referred to as "Inao Yai" (Great Inao) and "Inao Lek" (Small Inao). It is not quite clear why expressions indicating "size" should be employed to distinguish one version from the other, but Prince Damrong in his preface to the edition of "Inao Lek" suggests that "Yai" is probably used to indicate the work of the elder Princess, and "Lek" that of the younger sister.

Inao Lek has always been the more popular of the two, and is the version generally used in the classical drama. It has been regarded as one of the best literary products in the Thai language on account of its poetic charm and the successful manner in which the story has been handled in verse.

Prince Dharmadhibes, the elder brother of the two royal sisters, also wrote the story of Phra Malai. It recounts the adventure of a famous pious Buddhist priest who visited Heaven and Hell. This legend, which is illustrated with pictures representing the tortures of the damned, is written in large size books, in which also may be found common religious recitations for use at various ceremonies. The moral of this work is, "If you do good you receive good, if you do evil you receive evil."

KRUNGDHEP PERIOD
(1782—1942)

H. M. King Rama I, the founder of the present dynasty and who established Bangkok as the new capital after the fall of Ayudhya, besides being a great warrior, was also a great man of letters.

After the destruction of Ayudhya, when the Thai version of some portion of Inao was partly lost, he wrote anew and revised them throughout, and they now form a famous contribution to our national literature. He wrote Ramakien, an adaptation from the original Ramayana in verse.

King Rama II (1809-1824) son of King Rama I, was another great literary scholar. He wrote many dramatic plays notably the Ramakien (Ravana) Inao, Chaichet, Sangthong, Krailong Gavi, Manipichai and Sangsinchai. Among these the Ramakien is perhaps the best, for we find in it the perfect Thai language, and the more you read the more you want to read it again.

During his reign the Khun Chang Khun Phaen was written by the combined Poets Laureate and the King himself, and is the best of all Thai plays. Its literary expression is full of all literary embellishments. All his works are full of the philosophy of life. He has the power to move men's hearts and minds by his verses.

Picture of Real Life

"Khun Chang Khun Phaen" is a "Saypah" that is, a song of an amatory nature.

This work has nothing to do with myths and mythological heroes as in other works previously written, but depicts real life of the day in which it was written. The authors painted life as it appears at the time. In his "Saypah" all the Thai customs are beautifully depicted.

During King Rama II's reign there lived our much admired Sunthorn Bhu, a very well-known author of many fine poems including nine about his travels, as a rambler, and books of proverbs. As a poet he remains unexcelled in his special class of poetry, and perhaps is the greatest figure of the Thai literary world. This means that he was a genius.

It should be mentioned that Sunthorn Bhu was a comparatively uneducated man, yet he became one of the greatest educators that Thailand has ever had. However, "a poet is born, not made". No amount of education will make a man a poet.

Unfortunately Sunthorn Bhu led a very sad life, and lived in poverty to the end, even though he rose to be one of the poets Laureate.

H. M. King Rama VI or Vajiravudh (1910-1926) was a great litterateur. More than one hundred works were written by him. He wrote many plays and his best verse, the best is "Phra Ruang" or the life of King Ram Khamheng, the founder of the Thai alphabet.

He translated three Shakespearean plays "As you like it," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Romeo and Juliet" word by word into Thai verse.

In legal literature we have many ancient works setting forth the laws of the country in their oldest form as far back as 1350 A.D.

Feudal Military Arts Included Riding Skill

Young Warriors Were Encouraged to Be Proficient In Riding

JUDGING HORSES DESCRIBED

Horsemen of Shinano Province Could Mount Running Steeds

In ancient times all samurai, high and low, considered archery and horsemanship as the first of the military arts, but more recently they preferred to practise with the sword and spear and then to value skill in riding. Moreover it is very proper that the youthful samurai should continue to exercise daily in shooting with the bow and matchlock, in drawing the sword and in jujitsu besides other martial arts, since when they grow older they will not have the time to practise what they wish.

So one would wish to see the young samurai pay particular attention to horsemanship and especially to get used to riding those horses that have faults and do not like to be ridden. For good horses and those easy to ride are comparatively rare, since they are acquired by those of high rank and not likely to be found in the stable of the smaller fry.

But if a man is a fine horseman and sees a mount that is quite a good one but has some defect or bad habit or likes to get rid of its rider, he can get it for a very reasonable price and so with his horse allowance he can be mounted considerably above his station. Points like the color or quality of horse's coat can only affect those of high rank, and the small retainer cannot afford to despise an animal because he does not like its color or because its hair is poor, but if it is a good one he had better buy it and keep it.

Long ago in the province of Shinano there lived a certain Kakuganji of the Murakami house who was captain of a band of three hundred horsemen, good archers all of them. And he made it a family custom to select the horses he kept from those that others rejected for some defect in their appearance. He did not bother his men with exercise on the race-course but took them out by fifty or a hundred into the rough ground round the castle town where there was plenty of space and put himself at their head and galloped them about in all directions up and down and across country. And they would jump into the saddle and down again while their horses were going hard just as they chose, and rode so well that they made a great name for themselves. And even Takeda of Kai learnt to regard these men of Shinano as foes not to be defied with impunity, a very great tribute to Kakuganji's training.

Now the horse a warrior needs for war is one about one to three inches above middle height, with a middling head and stern according to tradition, but for a small retainer with no spare mount it is better that his horse should be a decidedly good one, and he should not mind its head being high while he relative to the width of its stern, the kind that is a six-foot rump.

But to like such unnatural and deforming tricks as stretching the sinews of the legs to give a longer stride or cutting the tail to prevent its being raised is to show a craving for oddity quite inconsistent with Bushido. For a horse with the sinews of its legs unnaturally stretched soon gets tired and is useless for a long journey uphill or for crossing rivers. And one with its tail cut is apt to slip his crupper when jumping over a ditch or canal. But a too broad rump is said not to be very good for negotiating a narrow path.

Now there are two ways for a warrior to regard horses, a good and a bad. The ancient warrior regarded his horse as an indispensable means of carrying him when he was clad in heavy armor with banner and war-gear complete which he could never have sustained on his two feet alone. And as it might happen that the horse might be wounded or even killed, he felt great compassion for it and took great care of it and saw that it was always well fed.

But what people think of now is to buy a faulty mount at a low price and correct his defects, or to know how to pick out a country-bred colt and train him, so that they can sell to somebody who takes a fancy to him at a good profit. This is the mentality of a vet or a horse coper and a very poor standard for a connoisseur.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

Japanese Badger Attributed With Magical Powers

The Japanese badger is one of the several animals supposed to possess supernatural or magical powers. As a goblin it is usually represented in porcelain or stone, with an enormous belly. It is said to be able to bewitch people and to make them do all manner of foolish things. In some country places one may meet people who allege that they have met with the Tanuki, or Badger. Sometimes it is supposed to take the guise of a priest Tanuki Bozu. A trinity of large bellied personages is sometimes seen, showing Tanuki in the center between Fugu (globefish) and Hotei (Fat God of Luck).

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL NEARING COMPLETION

Director Kanda of Commerce Ministry Explains Aim of Key Associations

RESULTS ALREADY SEEN

Building Up of Defense Economy Distinguishes Bodies From Cartels

The conferment of wide administrative powers to industrial and commercial control associations embodied in the draft Imperial ordinance submitted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the Planning Board last Thursday, is expected markedly to activate the operations of the existing control associations.

In this connection, Susumu Kanda, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, has been asking for full cooperation with the Government on the part of the control associations in view of the historic mission with which they are charged.

Writing in the magazine Economist, Mr. Kanda recalls that it was on August 30, last year, that the Ordinance governing Key Industry Control Organizations was promulgated as part of the new structure program for our country. Subsequently, he continues, thirteen different industries including iron and steel were designated under the provisions of the Ordinance; and control associations were formed one by one for each of the industries in question. No sooner had the Iron Steel Control Association, the first on schedule, been formed, followed closely by the establishment of the Coal Control Association, than the War of Greater East Asia broke out, and the control associations took their first step in an unprecedentedly tense atmosphere with greatly augmented responsibility on their shoulders. In the half year since that time, all control associations brought into being in the interval have completed the groundwork for their regular activities.

More Designated

Recently additional nine industries, including light metal industry, have been designated as eligible for the Ordinance bringing the total number of industries on which the Ordinance is applicable up to twenty-two, which comprises almost all the key industries of our country. When control associations are organized for the industries now designated, the system of control associations will be brought to perfection, which will mark a new epoch in the establishment of an economic new structure of the Empire. In order, however, for the control associations to attain their primary objectives, it is necessary for both the Government and the people to put forth further strenuous effort.

"It is true that various criticisms for and against the control association system have already been advanced," Mr. Kanda notes, but I am firmly convinced that this system is the only and best course whereby the economic structure of our country can be firmly established, because it is a scheme arrived at through valuable experiences of both Government and people since the outbreak of the China Affair. As a matter of fact, in the short period of only half a year, the control associations have alreday yielded highly gratifying results despite the great rush of business relative to sociations have already yielded high-completion of internal adjustments which naturally may have obstructed their smooth functioning to a considerable extent. I hope that this system will make a sound development through full understanding and cooperation both by officials and private persons."

The following is the general situation to date in the formation of the control associations:

(1) The Ordinance governing Key Industry Control Organizations. (Promulgated August 30, 1941, and enforced September 1, 1941)

(2) Designation of Key Industries. (Regulations governing the Designation of Key Industries)

(a) Iron and Steel, Coal, Mining, Metals Industry, Cement, Industrial Machines, Precision Machines, Electric Machines, Vehicles, Motorcars, Shipbuilding, Overseas Trade (12 industries): Designated October 30, 1941.

(b) Local Railways and Tramways: Designated April 8, 1941

(c) Light Metal Industry, Chemical Industry, Rubber, Leather, Oils and Fats, Cotton and Staple Fiber, Silk and Rayon, Wool, Hemp (9 industries): Designated recently.

It is understood that the iron and steel industry and oils and fats industry include those in Chosen and the shipbuilding and light metal industries those in Chosen and Taiwan.

The control associations differ in character from the existing industrial associations. They have been organized under the Ordinance governing Key Industry Control Organizations based on the National General Mobilization Law for the purpose of having them closely cooperate with the Government in the establishment and enforcement of government policies regarding industrial economy and of having them conduct all-embracing and independent management of the respective industries based on the fundamental principles of the policies in question. Attainmnt of the national objectives, instead of furtherance of private interests, is the first aim of the control associations.

It is an entirely new structure quite different in character and method of organization from the existing corporate bodies. The objective of the control associations is identical with the national objective which is the culmination of defense economy. They constitute cooperative enterprise groups whose aim is the securing of production urgently essential to the nation or cooperative organizations of industry. The members no longer compete with one another as under the liberalistic system, but render service to the state each as a component part of an organic whole. The motive power for the functioning of the associations should consist in the guidance of leaders of high caliber and personality and the supreme guiding spirit for the management of the organizations should be the fulfilment of national needs.

Vital Points Stressed

What are particularly desired at this stage from all the parties concerned are utilization of the system of counsellors and satisfactory arrangement of materials for investigation.

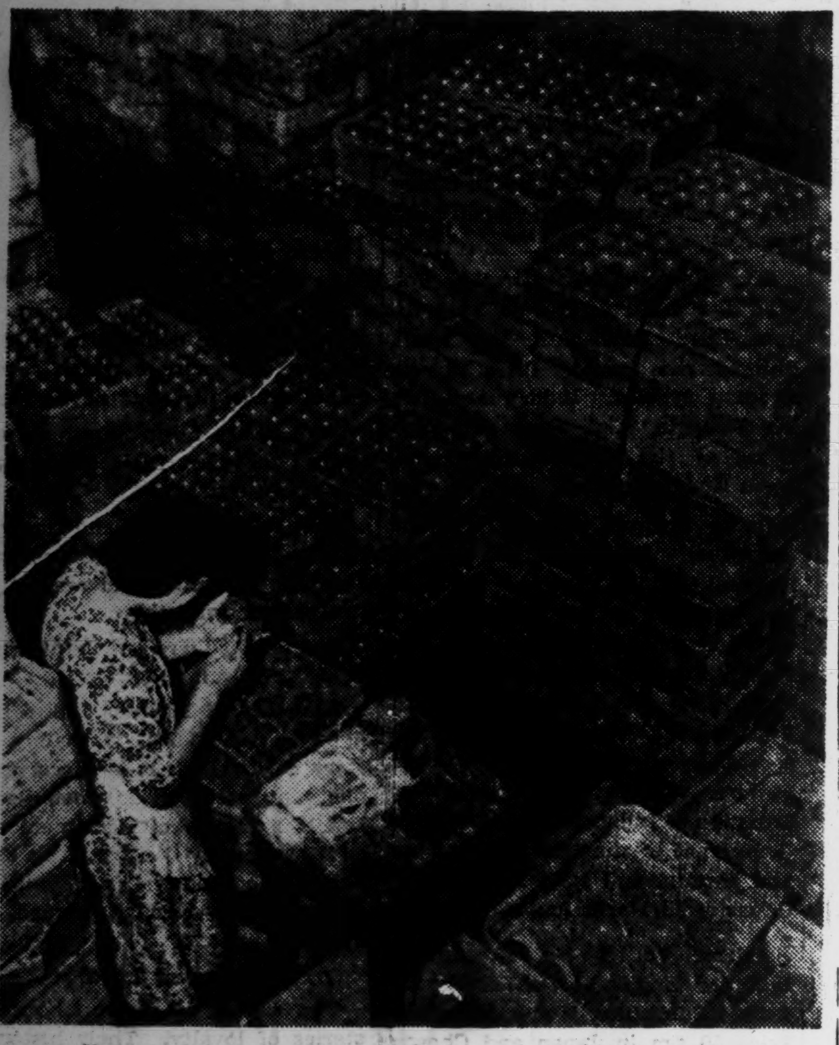
In order to ensure strictness and fairness in the conduct of business and to have businessmen devote themselves exclusively to their duties, full service is required from the president and other officers of each control association, prohibiting them in principle from holding any additional post. Consequently, in order that the president and other officers to keep in close touch with industrial circles and breathe the fresh air of the outside world after they have retired from the first line of activities, some measures must be taken to enable them to do so. The system of counsellors has been instituted under such a necessity. Not only can the president of each control association have the correct knowledge of the tendencies in industrial circles but also he has access to the opinions of businessmen through the medium of these counsellors, so that his guidance will be based on actual needs.

Next in importance comes the question of full preparation of data for investigation. The control associations make it their duty to secure the maximum production with a limited supply of materials and labor in accordance with the needs of the state. Consequently, the first duty assigned to the control associations consists in conducting detailed and accurate inquiries regarding the respective lines of industries in question, covering efficiency, technique, labor and materials of each factory, so that they may know the actual conditions of the industries under review as fully as an entrepreneur does those of his own. This is an onerous and difficult task, but for the management of control associations it is fundamentally essential. It is, therefore, important for the associations to concentrate their energy on this work first of all.

Success or failure in the working of the control associations will have a far-reaching effect on the advance of wartime economy, and the secret for their successful functioning depends entirely on a lofty national spirit. Without a definite national consciousness, the control associations cannot be given full play.

Needless to say, the Government will do its best to see to the sound growth and development of the control associations, but it at the same time count on all related quarters to carry out their heavy responsibilities with renewed effort, concludes the article.

Light for Every Corner



Even in some remote mountain hamlets of rural Japan one finds electric light in use, so thorough is the electrification of the countryside these days. To keep up with demand, bulbs are being manufactured at an accelerated tempo. The girl in the picture is engaged in processing prior to inserting the filament.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.2	— .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	94.0	— .20
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.8	+ .30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.60	— .05

THAILAND IS SUITABLE FOR COTTON CULTIVATION

Can Ship Large Quantities of Fiber to Other Parts of Sphere When Plan Is Realized

Thailand will not only attain self-sufficiency in cotton but it will be in a position to ship its surplus to Japan as well as other countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere when the five-year plan formulated by the Planning Board, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Overseas Ministry and the Government-General of Taiwan is put into effect in Thailand, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from Bangkok today.

The plan is based on a report made by Dr. Kisaburo Shibuya, of the Taiwan Imperial University, who made a survey tour of Thailand for three months and a half at the request of the Taiwan Overseas Development Company regarding the possibility of growing cotton and hemp in Thailand, the journal declared.

COORDINATE PROCESSING

Ministry Gives Instructions Regarding Silk and Rayon Finishing

In keeping with the enforcement on and after August 28 of coordination in the processing of silk and rayon and their mixed weaving, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, ordering three days' suspension of business for the All Japan Silk and Rayon Textile Distribution Control Company beginning August 27, called its representatives from all parts of the country and has given necessary instructions concerning the coordination of the technique of finishing.

The enforcement of technical coordination relative to the finishing of silk, rayon and their mixed weaving as stated above is aimed at the promotion of the technique under the guidance of the experts specially selected for the training of all weaving mill operatives concerned as well as for the maintenance of a regular supply of the undyed fabrics.

SOUTH RESTORATION PLEASES TAKEUCHI

Labor From Japan Need Not Be Sent, Native Workmen Serviceable, Says Navy Adviser

Interviewed by a Yomiuri reporter on his recent return to Tokyo after a two months' tour of inspection in Hongkong, Hainan Island, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Java, Celebes, Borneo and the Philippine Islands, Kakichi Takeuchi, formerly president of the Planning Board and now adviser to the Imperial Navy gave an account of his observations on the latest state of economic reconstruction in the Japanese-occupied areas in the south.

Mr. Takeuchi's observations follow in brief:

"Taken as a whole, splendid results are being achieved in the economic reconstruction of the southern areas in parallel with the remarkable progress of the rehabilitation of those productive facilities which were damaged in course of the war, and everywhere is heard the pleasant sound of hammers hammering away for a speedy completion of economic reconstruction.

"As a matter of fact, I came across a number of mills of no small importance already in operation. I could visualize traces of the deliberate attempts of the enemy to destroy mills, but I suspect that their rehabilitation can be effected with comparative ease.

Missing Parts Found

"I found major parts of machinery missing from some mills, but these parts were subsequently detected elsewhere and brought back to their proper places. And at places where materials and labor are badly wanted the equipment of mills remained intact as a whole. All this seems to have accelerated the progress of the rehabilitation work.

"Viewed from one angle, the Dutch people were probably inclined to renew their settlement in these areas at a later date. As if to endorse this, the majority of their residences remained intact and sundry parts of their furnishings were located in the recesses of hills close by.

"Some equipment of the dockyards in Shonan City had been concealed elsewhere and were later located at an extreme end of the Malacca Straits. The railway tracks have for the most part been restored. It is worthy of note that the restoration of the railway tracks has been facilitated to a great extent by the collaboration of the local inhabitants.

Indonesians Cooperate

"Judging from the fact that the sundry parts concealed in the hills were restored by a number of Indonesians as I heard later, I am bound to admit that they are least inclined to oppose the Japanese people.

"As for labor resources, I find the Indonesians quite serviceable. As things stand, I do not think it necessary to shift a large percentage of labor from Japan proper to these areas. In view of the scarcity of Chinese coolies in the East Indies, I felt somewhat concerned as to the possible sufferings of the Indonesians in carrying heavy articles. But I was very much pleased with the scene of the Madura people in Surabaya, for instance, carrying heavy scrap metal on their shoulders without any signs of physical strain. Moreover, I came upon a number of these people who had been working in machine factories for 10 to 20 years. As compared with Japanese workmen, however, I admit the efficiency of these natives is decidedly poor. Yet I feel they will prove quite serviceable after they are trained under the guidance of our experts.

Dutch Engineers Working

"I came across a few Dutch engineers at work in the mills I inspected. I was told that there are a good many engineers left idle in the prisoners' camps, and that our authorities are testing their capacities so as to utilize their services to the best advantage.

"From the viewpoint of engineering and administrative resources, I agree with my friends as to the need of dispatching a sufficient number of competent instructors to the southern areas. Yet I can in no way support their suggestion favoring the dispatch of a large number of skilled workmen from our country. It will be a fairly long time before Japanese workmen will get accustomed to the actual state of things in the mills located in the southern areas. Thus observed, it would be wise to take advantage of the native workmen's services in as much as they are used to the local environment, and I believe the work of rehabilitation can thereby be accelerated."

Bill Clearings

August 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	224,786	109,221
Balance	62,334	18,764

FOR SOLID FOOD FRONT

Work of Much Talked-About Foodstuff Corporation Is to Assure Regular, Smooth Distribution of All Essential Foodstuffs, Official Explains

Japan's populace will be assured regular distribution of all essential foodstuffs throughout the duration of the War of Greater East Asia no matter how long the war will last, as the basic foodstuff policy of the Government is being carried out by the recently established Foodstuff Corporation (Shokuryo, Eidan), says Shichiro Endo in an article in the August 15 issue of the magazine "Jitsugyo no Nippon," which reads in translation as follows.

"The War of Greater East Asia is likely to be a protracted one; some people even talk of a 100 years' war. But no matter how long the war may last, the people are determined to march ahead in spite of whatever hardships will have to be endured until the final victory is won. However, whatever may happen, one thing that can absolutely not be dispensed with even for a single day is the daily food.

Duly recognizing this truth, the Government has already adopted all necessary measures to assure the regular distribution of the minimum requirements of all essential foodstuffs to all households. For this end, the distributing agencies handling such foodstuffs, which were formerly run as private profit-making enterprises, have been fundamentally reorganized, and as a result the people may now follow their wartime occupations with the absolute trust that at least in the supply of foodstuffs not the slightest hitch will occur.

Takes Definite Shape

The Government's determination to put into operation a wartime foodstuff policy took concrete shape in the Foodstuff Control Law which was passed by the 79th session of the Imperial Diet without amendments. This law must indeed be considered as an epoch-making development in the wartime foodstuff policy.

Put into a nutshell, this law provides for (1) the strengthening of the system of State control over essential foodstuffs, (2) the reorganization and improvement of the distribution machinery for those foodstuffs and (3) the realization of a unified system for the storage of emergency foodstuff reserves. Foremost attention has recently been focused on the "Foodstuff Corporation" which is being established as an agency to carry out this national policy in accordance with the law.

What are then the form of organization to be followed by this "Foodstuff Corporation," the work to be done by it, and the functions to be fulfilled by this new body?

The Foodstuff Corporation will act on behalf of the Government take full responsibility in fulfilling its duty as an agency charged with both the distribution and storage of all foodstuff essential for the life of the people. While it will thus be organized with both public and private capital in the same way as the usual "national policy companies" it will be operated for the common interest of the people to even a higher degree than those so-called national policy companies. Its legal status will be that of a special juridical person being something of a cross-breed between a juridical person for the public benefit and a juridical person established for profit.

Branches for Provinces

Its organization will comprise a "Central Foodstuff Corporation" as a central agency and provincial branches which will be established one in each prefecture and urban prefecture as well as in Karafuto; each of these branches will be called the Foodstuff Corporation of such and such prefecture. Establishment of the Central Foodstuff Corporation is to be completed by the end of August, whereas it is expected with due consideration given to local circumstances that all prefectural corporations will complete their organizations by the end of September.

The Central Foodstuff Corporation will have a total capital of ¥100,000,000, divided into 2 million shares valued at ¥50 each; half of this capital, or ¥50,000,000, will be subscribed by the Government, and the remaining half will be put up through private investments. Whenever this capital will be found insufficient an increase of capital may be carried out with the approval of the Government. As a rule only parties which are at present engaged in the distribution, manufacture, and production of essential foodstuffs will qualify as private investors. Under present arrangements the following enterprises are slated for amalgamation into the Central Foodstuff Corporation: two national policy companies, including the Japan Rice and Cereal Company, Ltd., and the National Flour Distribution Company, Ltd.; the Japan Barley Industrial Guilds Federation; the Japan Noodle Industrial Guilds Federation, and the National Rice and Cereal Trade Guilds Federation. These bodies were ordered by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister to dissolve in order to be incorporated into the new organization.

Gov't to Fix Capital

For the prefectural foodstuff corporations the amount of capital is to be decided on by the Government. The joint capital of all of these prefectural corporations throughout Japan is calculated at roughly ¥90,000,000; the Hokkaido Foodstuff Corporation alone is expected to have a capital of ¥10,000,000. One half of the capital of the prefectural corporations will be put up by the Central Foodstuff Corporation.

Others which will invest capital into the prefectural corporations include those of the agencies now engaged in the distribution of the goods handled by the corporations that will remain as individual or corporative enterprises after their amalgamation into the foodstuff corporations; this includes in particular all enterprises engaged in the manufacture of bread. It also refers to the purchasing guilds and co-operative societies which will act for the corporations as distributing agencies. As a rule parties other than those remaining in the employ of the corporations will not be qualified to become investors, although such investments may be permitted in accordance with special circumstances. The bodies slated for incorporation into the prefectural foodstuff corporations include the guilds of the trades connected with rice and barley; the prefectural wheat flour distribution agencies; the noodle wholesaler's associations; the bread distribution agencies, and the associations of wholesalers of various grains.

As a fundamental policy, the employees of the new prefectural foodstuff corporations are to be taken over in the same positions they have been occupying in the respective organs to be merged into the corporations. If any surplus personnel will result from the amalgamation, the prefectural corporations will be prepared to give assistance to the persons affected, by paying compensation in proportion to the actual loss of income involved. In fixing the amount of such payments, the policy to be followed would be that of being more generous towards those with a smaller income, and less so toward those with a larger income. For such persons who will find it difficult to make their living even after receiving this compensation the Government may grant subsidies up to ¥300 per person; such payments would come under the category of subsidies given to medium and small traders affected by a change or loss of trade. Besides, those who become employees of the prefectural foodstuff corporations will be indemnified for their business equipment, in such a way that the corporations will purchase all the equipment found necessary for their operation, whereas equipment that has become useless will be purchased from national welfare funds.

To Choose Head

As to the leading officials of the new body, the Central Foodstuff Corporation will have one president and one vice-president, five or more directors, three or more superintendents, and several trustees, all to be appointed by the Government. Reflecting the important role of the foodstuff corporation during wartime, the appointment of a "big figure" of the rank of a Cabinet minister is being expected for the post of the president, and whereas all kinds of rumors regarding the choice of the president have already been circulated, the formal decision will probably be made soon.

Each prefectural foodstuff corporation will have one managing director, three or more directors, two or more superintendents, and several trustees, all to be appointed by the prefectural governor. In view of the criticism which has recently been voiced against the bureaucratic personnel policy which is alleged to favor candidates recommended from high quarters, in this case the Government will strictly avoid such a policy; it is indicated that the officials of the prefectural foodstuff corporations will be selected as far as possible from among such persons who have up to the present been handling the commodities which will in future be handled by the corporation.

(To Be Concluded)

To Develop Hainan Iron

To cooperate with the Government in the program to increase iron production, the Japan Nitrogen Company has decided to create a concern to be known as the Japan Nitrogen-Hainan Mining Industrial Company on Hainan Island, to be capitalized, at ¥100,000,000. The proposed concern will undertake a large-scale development of iron resources on the island, it is understood.

SHARE PRICES GO UP AT NEWS OF VICTORY

Big Win by Imperial Navy Off Solomons Causes All-Round Advances on Mart

Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange swung up at a quickened tempo yesterday due to the influx of bullish news reporting the victory scored by the Imperial Navy Forces in the second Battle off the Solomons and the terrible slump caused thereby on Wall Street.

The long-term section witnessed a big all-round advance and the numerous wares went briskly ahead. For instance, the impressive gain of ¥3.50 scored by Tropical Industrial was followed by a wide range of jumps by the rest of the wares. Yamato Cotton Spinning stepped up ¥1.70, Niigata Iron Works and Japan Beer ¥1.80 each, Ikegai Automobile and Japan Electric Power ¥1.50 each, Hakodate Shipbuilding and Japan Munitions ¥1.20 each.

The short-term section was invariably quiet, it being evident that traders' interest was centered on the long-term section and the spot market.

The spot market was continuously bullish. Manchou-Mongolian Wool bounced up ¥2.40 and its new ¥2.70 at one bound, Japan Wool ¥1.00, Riken Airplane ¥1.50, Almite Industrial ¥2.00, Chosen Hydro Power ¥3.00, its new ¥1.30 and Leaf Tobacco and its new ¥2.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term market were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.20, N.Y.K. ¥111.20, its new ¥94.00, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥102.80, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.60, S.M.R. ¥74.30 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥86.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	73.1	u .5	73.2	73.6
Do. new (25)	43.1	d .1	....	43.8
Kanebo Spin (50)	154.1	u .7	....	156.0
Do. new (25)	103.0	u .8	....	104.3
Tei'ku Rayon. n(37½)	89.0	u .4	....	90.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.1	d .2	....	112.5
Do. new (37½)	94.0	u .3	....	95.5
O. S. K. (50)	97.5	d .2	98.2	99.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.7	....	....	85.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	86.8	u .9	87.0	87.5
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	73.9	u .1	74.7	74.9
Do. new	40.7	u .3	....	51.6
Toyo Ball-Bearing	....	....	91.7	92.7
Japan Nickel	41.5	u .2	41.8	41.7
Japan Piston Ring	87.9	u .9	88.0	88.5
Mitsubishi Machinery	144.8	d .1	144.7	143.5
Japan Carbon	88.0	d .2	87.8	89.0
Japan Fat	67.8	d .1	68.4	69.2
Japan Soda	44.2	d .1	44.4	44.9
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	63.4	u .8	....	64.3
Japan Automobile Ind	74.2	u1.4	74.0	75.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.60	107.60	107.60	107.60
Second 5%	107.60	107.60	107.60	107.60
First 4%	103.25	103.25	103.25	103.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	....	....	....	134.2
N. Y. K., old	....	....	....	111.2
Do. new	....	....	....	94.0
Kanebo Spin new	....	....	....	102.8
Teikoku Rayon. n.	....	....	....	89.6
S. M. Railway	....	....	....	74.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	....	....	....	86.7
Hitachi Works	....	....	....	77.8
Japan Mining	....	....	....	58.3

COAL OUTPUT NEXT YEAR WILL BE MUCH PROMOTED

Production of coal in Japan will be greatly promoted during the fiscal year 1943-44, thanks to the substantial increase in the subsidy to coal mine owners and proprietors, says the Nichi Nichi.

In view of the fact that the production of coal in the country is making an excellent record at present, thanks to the disbursement of a subsidy amounting to ¥223,500,000 for the twelve months beginning April last, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to pay a larger amount of subsidy for the same purpose beginning April next.

Relative to the compilation of its budget for 1943-44 in this connection, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to open negotiations with the Planning Board and the Finance Ministry shortly.

Voices are being raised in some quarters for an increase in the price of coal with a view to increasing the output. The Commerce and Industry Ministry, however, is of the opinion that such a measure is as unnecessary as it is unadvisable.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1942

Another Victory Off The Solomons

Imperial Headquarters' announcement of August 27 concerning the severe losses which the Japanese Navy has inflicted on a reinforced American fleet in the second naval Battle off the Solomon Islands is cause for rejoicing. On the American side a large aircraft carrier of a new type was severely damaged, and another aircraft carrier of a medium size and a battleship of the Pennsylvania class were also damaged, while the losses on the Japanese side consisted of one small aircraft carrier heavily damaged and one destroyer sunk, according to the communique.

The development of a second battle in the neighborhood of the Solomon Islands so soon after the Americans had suffered such terrific losses a couple of weeks ago, furnishes additional proof of the desperate position of the Americans. Apparently, despite the cost, the Americans are being forced by political as well as military circumstances to attempt the making of some sort of a showing in the southwest Pacific. Whatever the extent of the losses, the situation for the Americans is apparently so critical that they cannot avoid taking dangerous risks.

But the result is only the piling up of more American losses, losses which the decimated American navy can ill afford. It simply proves further that whatever efforts the Americans may make, the Japanese Navy is ever on the alert and is ever successful in safeguarding the areas under its keeping. The seriousness of the damage inflicted on the Americans in this latest engagement is continuing proof of the essential hopelessness of the American efforts. How well the Americans themselves recognize this fact in their own hearts, whatever the public utterances of their propagandists, is revealed in the news that the New York stock exchange experienced a decided slump when the news of the latest battle came in. And the biggest drop was seen in the shares of the Douglas Aircraft Company, the manufacturers of America's long-range bombers. What better indication can there be than this as to what America's real secret beliefs are as to her prospects?

After a Hundred Years

Exactly one hundred years ago today, an imperious Britain forced upon a prostrate China the historic Treaty of Nanking. The occasion was the close of the infamous Opium War, waged by Britain upon China when the Chinese authorities sought to stop the British from smuggling opium wholesale into China in defiance of the laws of that country. On board the British warship Cornwall, which had sailed up the river from Shanghai to subjugate Nanking, the British commander Sir Henry Pottinger on August 29, 1842, dictated to the representatives of the Emperor of China the document which marked the first diplomatic instrument signed between China and a Western Power in modern times.

This document, the Treaty of Nanking, stipulated:

That the territory of Hongkong be ceded to Britain;

That an indemnity of $21,000,000 be paid to Britain, of which $6,000,000 was earmarked as compensation for the opium which the Chinese authorities had legally confiscated from the British smugglers;

That the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai be opened to foreign trade; and

That diplomatic relations "on equal terms" be established between China and Britain.

But this treaty proved to be only the merest entering wedge. The provision concerning diplomatic relations "on equal terms" soon became a travesty. Having once established the precedent that China could be dictated to with impunity, Britain and the other imperialistic nations of the West proceeded to follow up the Treaty of Nanking with a host of other treaties which soon robbed China of all the attributes of a free nation. The supplementary treaties of a year or two later established extraterritoriality whereby China lost jurisdiction over foreigners residing on her own territory. They also established conventional tariff which deprived China of control over her own customs duties. Other wars and other treaties which soon followed forced China to legalize the opium trade at an incredible sacrifice of native welfare to the greed of Western merchants. They forced China to grant concessions where foreign governors dispensed foreign laws under foreign flags in Chinese territory. British and other alien enterprisers dug out the natural resources of China, built railways and telegraphs which remained under their control, sailed the territorial waters of China, and controlled her commerce. Foreign governments forced unredeemable political loans upon China and held her in mortgage, staked out future territorial acquisitions under the euphemistic designation of "spheres of interests," and patrolled Chinese territories and territorial waters with their own troops and gunboats.

Thus was China reduced to the position of a "semi-colony." And the Treaty of Nanking marked the legal beginning of this encroachment which resulted in the enslavement of China. It was the Treaty of Nanking which first enabled the British imperialists and their imitators to start the spoliation of China under the guise of a legal right.

But today, exactly one hundred years after the shameful day, retribution is on the way. Thanks to the War of Greater East Asia by which Japan has overthrown British power in the East, China has become able to emerge from under the shadow which had cast a pall over that land ever since the signing of the Treaty of Nanking. The grievances of a century are thus being redressed, and although the wheels of history may seem to turn slowly, they do turn to grind out justice in the end.

It is fitting that Japan should thus serve as the instrument of destiny to secure justice and liberation for China. For the only Asiatic nation to see the menace of Western imperialism from the very beginning and to be able to do something about it was Japan. By mastering the secrets of the Western invaders and turning their own weapons against them, Japan has remained great and independent. Today she is making available to the rest of Asia the benefit of her independence and power, helping all the other countries of East Asia also to free themselves from the Western menace which she has so successfully warded off from herself.

In China the first to realize and appreciate the service which Japan was rendering to all Asia by combatting Western imperialism was Dr. Sun Yat-sen. His Pan-Asiatic doctrine of cooperation between China and Japan is, fortunately, reaching fruition under his present-day successor, President Wang Ching-wei. The close cooperation between the Nanking Government and Japan is the means by which modern China is rapidly sloughing off the chains of bondage which have bound her for a century. A new day of true independence and glory is thus dawning for a regenerated China. It is, of course, tragic indeed that there should still be in China such renegades as Chiang Kai-shek and his minions of the Chungking regime who remain the willing playthings of the Anglo-American intruders. They apparently are still blind to the true destiny of China as an Asiatic Power. But there can be no question that the real Chinese nation is not blind to its Oriental heritage which ordains an Oriental destiny.

The contrast between August 29 one hundred years ago and today proclaims the extent to which not only China but all of East Asia have already regained their rightful freedom, thanks to the work of Japan. Hongkong and Singapore, as citadels of the oppressive power of British imperialism, are no more. The foreign concessions in China have been restored to Chinese control, the unfair treaties have been scrapped, Anglo-American control of East Asia's material resources has been broken, the unreasoned arrogance of the alien intruders has been humbled, and Asiatics can at last lift their heads proudly as free men. This contrast between one hundred years ago and today marks the difference between the old Asia which used to lie helpless under the tramplings of Western imperialistic invaders and the new Asia which under the inspiration of indomitable Japan is regaining its freedom and glory by driving out the alien oppressors. It is one of the most heartening developments in history, a belated but fitting rectification of a great wrong.

Highest Form of Politeness

In its highest form, politeness almost approaches love. We may reverently say, politeness "suffereth long, and is kind; envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, taketh not account of evil. (From "Bushido, The Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe)

AMERICA, BRITAIN NOW SUFFER FROM GRAVE SHIPPING SITUATION

Axis Powers Sink 34,230,000 Tons of Anglo-U.S. Bottoms From September 1939 to August 1942

By KINZO MURAYAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

World attention has been focussed on the relentless activity of the Axis undersea craft ever since last March when it became evident that should the Axis submarines keep up their terrific pace of sinking between 500,000 tons and almost 1,000,000 tons of allied shipping a month, everything will be all over for Britain within the not too distant future.

Intrepid Axis sub-raiders have since that time maintained their daring attacks. They have struck with telling effect far up the St. Lawrence River, and they have been running around in the Caribbean Sea. They have thrown confusion among American shipping circles, and its effects are already being felt by American industries.

There is an extreme shortage of petroleum on the American Atlantic seaboard, because the United States has already lost a major part of her tanker fleet. Previously this precious fuel had been piped from the oil producing southern states to the industrial areas on the Atlantic coast at an average of 15,000 tons a day, while more than 1,700,000 tons had been shipped by tankers. Another 30,000 tons which also had been tanker borne had been imported from Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela.

This acute petroleum shortage is, of course, a big blow to the United States, but its repercussions are being felt with even greater effect in Great Britain. Any delay in production naturally will slow up the "Aid Britain" program, which England needs now more than ever before.

Watanabe's Estimate

How is the Anglo-American shipping situation today? Have they sufficient bottoms to carry on a winning war, or have the Axis submarines taken a prohibitive toll of their available ships? Can their combined shipbuilding efforts offset their losses?

Although the exact figures to answer these questions are not available, Shiro Watanabe, the director of the Hokkaido branch of the Teikoku Fuel Development Corporation, writing in the Chugai Shimbun, gave the following estimate, which can be regarded as most reliable.

According to Mr. Watanabe, the available allied tonnage at the outset of the war, totaled 40,300,000 tons, including ships under construction since that time, which is classified as follows.

	Tons
British tonnage	31,130,000
U.S. tonnage	8,050,000
Requisitioned French and Italian ships, and ships under construction	1,200,000
Total allied tonnage	40,380,000

Mr. Watanabe estimates that the combined Axis efforts against enemy shipping up to March, 1942, have accounted for a grand total of 31,230,000 tons sunk, leaving only a mere 9,100,000 tons at their disposal. Moreover, their losses from April to the beginning of August accounted for a little more than 3,000,000 tons, leaving them with but 6,000,000 tons. Fully laden, these ships can only carry a cargo of some 10,000,000 tons, and this small merchant fleet will be hard pressed, indeed, to satisfy the military, food, and raw material requirements of both Great Britain and the United States.

Big Importer

For instance, statistics show that Great Britain had to import from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons annually to sustain her populace during peacetime. Cutting out the luxuries and bringing this figure down to a bare minimum in view of the added war needs, Mr. Watanabe estimates that Great Britain will require at least 50,000,000 tons. To transport this she must have at least 10,000,000 tons of merchant vessels, but with only a mere 6,000,000 tons between both the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Watanabe points out that the allied shipping situation is grave, indeed.

Another shipping expert has summed up the general allied shipping situation after making a close survey of their losses since the outbreak of the war. He is Mr. Heringa, a Dutchman, whose shrewd and accurate observations on the allied shipping problem during the first World War were later confirmed by Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty.

In the fall of 1914 Mr. Heringa predicted that should the alarming allied shipping losses continue unabated, they would be defeated by the end of 1918 or the beginning of 1919. Mr. Churchill, writing in the Sunday Pictorial, in 1919 after the end of the first World War, admitted the truth of Heringa's statement, and added that it was only by working out an effective counter-scheme against the German submarines that the allies were able to come out victors in the struggle.

Several months ago, Mr. Heringa predicted that unless some effective means of wiping out the Axis submarine menace is found immediately, Britain and the United States would be without a single merchant vessel of over 2,000 tons by the end of 1942, but the Anglo-American vessels are continuing to go down in ever increasing numbers.

Worries Mount

The United States can manage somehow to get along with her present merchant fleet, if she withdraws her vessels which are carrying supplies to England, but this, of course, would mean the immediate collapse of Britain. Thus, shipping is the greatest problem of the war for the allies, and it is obvious that it was the most discussed subject during the third Roosevelt-Churchill talks recently held in Washington. No matter what countermeasures may now be taken, however, it is a fact that the situation is already beyond repair.

While the British people are asked to make further sacrifices and get along with reduced rationing because of shipping difficulties, they are asked on the other hand, to increase their war production. Under these conditions it is inevitable that peacetime industries will be diverted into war industries, and this will mean that drastic cuts must be made in the production of canned meat, bacon, refined sugar, tea, butter, margarine, jam, and soap.

However, even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Donald W. Mitchell, writing in the August 9, 1941 issue of the weekly magazine, the Nation, warned that any further reduction in the rationing of food and other necessities will have dire consequences. He pointed out that physicians have stressed that such a decision by the Government will inevitably lower the wartime strength of the nation by reducing efficiency.

In spite of this warning, the Government has already been obliged to reduce the rationing of sugar, flour, clothing, fats, cheese, and clothing, not once, but in some cases two and even three times since Japan's entry into the war.

Lack of shipping facilities has also made it difficult for Great Britain to get sufficient war materials. The British Minister of Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton, recently confessed frankly that the only way to surmount the grave crisis facing the country was to mobilize all available manpower into munition factories and limit peacetime plants.

Shortage of Man-Power

Britain's shortage of man-power has been the direct result of the mobilization of all young and able bodied men into the armed services. Even now she has concentrated a greater percentage of available men into war work and into the armed services than any other country in the world. This was pointed out by the British Minister of Labor who declared that out of Britain's 23,000,000 men between 14 and 55, 22,000,000 have already been mobilized.

In a desperate attempt to solve the man-power question, the Government has been forced to take many drastic measures. First, she issued a proclamation to mobilize 5,000,000 women out of the total of 10,750,000 between 16 and 44 for compulsory war work. Furthermore, the Government then authorized the hiring of girls below 16 to work in factories for a total of 53 hours a week. Still unable to solve the question, Britain then compelled children above 12 to quit school and work on the farms to relieve the labor shortage in the rural districts.

But these are not all of Britain's worries. Temporary settlement of labor strikes in the coal mining industry by a substantial increase in wages for miners has been made, but this only with reluctance, for the Government fears the inevitable consequence of inflation and further rise in prices.

As it is, high prices have been a source of general public uneasiness. The rumors that Sir Stafford Cripps would like to realize complete government control of all wartime industries is undoubtedly the reflection of the times.

Harold Laskey, leader of the British Labor Party writing in the Buenos Aires, La Nacione, illustrated the extent of public anxiety by pointing out that the British public is anxious to know what form of society awaits them after the war. This is the source of their greatest uneasiness, in the opinion of the Labor Party, he continued, and Britain's major political parties cannot expect the support of the people without fulfilling their desires.

Laskey then goes on to say that the time has passed when Churchill can satisfy the public with a mere reshuffle in his cabinet. The time is already here when only action will save Britain, he said.

Something must be done, we agree, but evidently Churchill is faced with the question "What?" The alarming shortage of foodstuffs, and war materials because of the lack of bottoms, the acute man-power problem, and the danger of inflation hover like vultures over Britain whose fate is now sealed.

(End)

In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi; a weekly, No. 34 dated August 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round Table Conference on Islm, Report from a Camp in Sumatra, and Mainspring of Japan's Industries.

The Shukan Asahi, a weekly Vol. 42, No. 9 dated August 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen, Leading articles: India's Anti-British Struggle, High Speed Torpedo-Boats of the German Navy, and Chou En-lai Expelled.

Gaiko Hyoron, August, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Kokusai Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: Development of the European War Situation, Economic Foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Study on the Collapsed Old Fapi, Observation of World's New Order, Failure of Roosevelt Policy, Present Situation of India, Third Washington Conference of the Defeated America and Britain, and Italo-German New Offensive in North Africa.

Asiana, Vol. 2, No. 15, August, 1942 (in English) Publishers, the Asiana Publishing House, Shanghai. Price 50 sen in Japan and Chosen. Illustrated. The magazine offers a clear picture of the news items and the up-to-date events in China, Japan, Manchoukuo, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chungking, Macao, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, India, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, and Australia. In a readable way, the development of the War of Greater East Asia is well summarized under the title of "The War."

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 103, No. 3, August 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Features are: Connection Between Europe and Asia Is Near, Turkey's Attitude and War of Diplomacy by the Powers, British Agony and Africa, Future of American Resistance Power, the War of Greater East Asia and Crisis of Britain, Keynote of Cultural Policy toward China, Business Enterprises by Chinese in South Seas; Spirit of "Hakko Ichiu," and Climax of German-Soviet War.

Kaizo, Vol. 24, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo, Price ¥1. Feature articles: Fall of British Empire and India's Independence, Observation on India's Situation, India's Independence Movement and Japan, Development of World History and Japan, Weak Point of U.S. National Defense, Theory on the Simplification of Administration, Conception of Cultural Policy in Southern Regions, and The Sky of Thailand.

Sozo, Vol. 12, No. 10, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: World's Culture and Greater East Asia, New Phase of Currency Control in Central and South China, Historical Meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, London, Washington and Chungking, Turning Point of Racial Policy, Foodstuff Policy of Wartime Germany, Reorganization Problem of Newspapers, and Report of Convoys.

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Loyalty Supreme

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

There are many elements which make up the total of Bushido. First comes courage. The courage of convictions, the courage in physical combat, the courage which accepts defeat gracefully, but never easily.

Next comes faith. Faith in oneself, in the gods, in ideals, in one's master, in country.

Then there is honor and sincerity, beauty and cheer, gentleness and modesty, reverence and respect, reliance and sympathy.

And finally there is loyalty, which holds them all together.

The story of Bushido, and of lives lived in that faith, is mainly the story of loyalty. It is the story of men motivated and dominated by it, and of a society of such men welded together by its bond, to form finally the modern state which is Japan today—strong, unified, indivisible.

Stories of Loyalty

The annals of Japan abound in stories of loyalty. Their historians will tell you of the loyalty of Kamatari, whose devotion to Prince Naka led to the overthrow of the unscrupulous Sogas, who once usurped the reins of the Government.

The children delight in reciting for you the tale of Benkei, who is Japan's Long John, and who experienced all the glamorous adventures of a Robin Hood with his master Yoshitsune, only to die at last, fighting for devotion's sake.

And grown ups never tire of recounting the tragic yet grand tale of loyalty supreme—the story of the forty-seven loyal retainers, of whom more later.

There is the type of loyalty of one man for only one superior, a form of devotion which death alone can destroy. Doomed Sakuma Morimasa was offered lands, titles, honor, even life if he would consent to change masters. He chose death. In Japanese history there have been hundreds of Morimasas.

Then there is the type of loyalty of one man for many masters, without the sacrifice of complete devotion to any one of them. An example of such a man is Sawamura Daigaku-no-suke Yoshishige.

Yoshishige

Yoshishige was first a vassal of Lord Takeda of Wakasa, and this lord he served faithfully, until his master's house became extinct with death. Yoshishige's concept of life was so wholly bound up in the spirit of loyalty that apparently he could not live unless he had a master to whom he could offer his devotion.

Accordingly, he next pledged loyalty to Lord Hemmi. This was about the time when Oda Nobunnaga was on his road to the conquest of the whole of Japan by subjugating most of the warring barons, and Hemmi himself was one of the most devoted of Nobunaga's vassals.

In the sixth year of Tensho (1578) Araki Murashige, an erratic feudal chieftain, revolted against Nobunaga, and the latter ordered the dependable Hemmi to punish the rebel. Yoshishige went immediately to work as the right hand man of his new master Hemmi, and it is recorded that the order of his devotion did not cool one whit with the change of masters.

In the ensuing campaigns, Yoshishige never once left the side of Lord Hemmi, and in camp life and on the battlefield he made himself invaluable with his conspicuous service. In recognition of his devotion, Yoshishige was given a reward in the form of a landed estate. But he waived all aside, saying, "I fight not for reward, but for my master."

Master Dies

Unfortunately, Lord Hemmi soon died, and Yoshishige became homeless again. For a while he was lost. Finding himself unhappy trying to live alone, he took it upon himself to transfer his loyalty to his departed master's infant son.

For just a while he found new happiness in faithfully serving the heir to the house of Hemmi. But fate, in the form of death, again stepped in, and took away the infant lord.

Poor Yoshishige then took the only step which his nature allowed him to do. He tried to forget his sorrow by seeking for the fourth time a new master.

He finally accepted the invitation of Hosokawa Tadaoki to become his subject. And this time fate rewarded his constancy to the spirit of loyalty by permitting him to serve in usefulness and honor his fourth and final master, Lord Hosokawa Tadaoki.

Now Tadaoki was one of the lords who distinguished himself in the terrific battle of Sekigahara in which Iyeyasu of Tokugawa won complete and undisputed mastery of the whole of Japan. And loyal Yoshishige, fighting close by the side to Tadaoki, shared generously in the honors accorded through victory in war.

After the campaign Tadaoki was made the Lord of Buzen, while Yoshishige was richly remembered for the part he had played by earning for himself the now famous name of "Sawamura Daigaku of Hosokawa."

Lives Useful Life

The battle of Sekigahara marked the beginning of the peace which came to stay for good under the Tokugawa Shogunate, until the great eruption which was the Meiji Transformation. Yoshishige now found time to reflect, after having lived a long lifetime of service for others.

He completed his life in a manner which might be expected of one who had so quietly and faithfully given his life to the cause of devotion. Others may have wanted honors, lordships, wealth—but not so Yoshishige.

In Kan-ei 8 (1631), Yoshishige set himself to the work of erecting stone monuments for his masters. He built three: One at Jodo-ji temple in Ikeda-mura, Hotakugori, Higo. One at Rakan-ji temple in Kurodani, Kyoto. The third at Konkai Komyo-ji temple, which is also in Kyoto.

The inscriptions on the monuments include the names of his masters, his father and mother, his wife's father and mother, and the names of the men he had killed in battle.

It scarcely needs pointing out that the inclusion of the names of victims of his sword in the list on the monument was for the purpose of praying for the repose of souls of the fallen enemies, and not for the satisfaction of his vanity. In a country which holds so much regard for filial piety, it is all the more remarkable that the names of his enemies should have been given a place side by side will the names of his father and mother.

Shrine of Loyalty

The chief shrine of Japanese loyalty is a simple little grave in the southwestern corner of Tokyo. In it are forty-eight graves—forty-seven for the forty and seven Ronin who died for their master, the forty-eighth for the unknown samurai who sacrificed himself in penance for a sacrilege which he unwittingly committed against the ronin band.

The romance of the Forty-seven Ronin is the deathless story of a devotion which came to full bloom at death. It is Japan's most famous tale, whose story is kept alive by drama, through minnesingers, in the hearts of the people, for all time.

It is Japan's thrice-told tale. There is not one in the whole of Japan who has not heard of the Forty-seven Ronin, who does not know of the god for which they died, who is not stirred and inspired with the records of their deed.

The story in brief is told here. The excuse—if there is need for excuse in presenting such a beautiful story once more—after all Christians read their Bible more than once, and musicians like to listen to the Pathetique regularly—is that no true Japanese is ever too tired or bored to listen to this tale which is not only historical, but happened not so long ago.

First a word of explanation: The word "ronin" literally means "wave men;" designating such samurai as for some reason or other became detached from their lords, to be tossed hither and thither by the winds of adventure. This particular group of forty-seven men became ronin in consequence of the suicide of their master, the Daimyo Asano, from whose death the tragic tale begins:

Brusque Majordomo

In the year 1702, which is about the time of Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavichord" and Handels "Largo," Lord Asano was on duty at the court of the Shogun Tsunayoshi, learning the courtiers' arts under a greedy and graceless majordomo named Kira. Asano was much better versed in Bushido than in the more feminine arts of the courtier, and incurred the contempt of Kira, who considered himself the Emily Post of the Shogunate palace.

The frequent affronts of the majordomo irritated Asano, while his iron self-control was mistaken for cowardice. Finally Kira insulted Asano with an unforgiveable "Why, this country bumpkin cannot even tie a sandal!"

Asano's temper gave way, and he

(Continued on Page 3)